The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES SINCE THE LAST ELECTION—THE PROBABILITIES OF THE CONTEST—RESULT OF A GENERAL VIEW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874.

In attempting to calculate the probabilities as to the Congressional elections in New-York this year there are several difficulties to be encountered. Although in some of the districts matters are already decided, concerning others it is yet too soon to speak with much certainty. The first difficulty is, therefore, that the subject must be touched somewhat prematurely. Another is that some of the districts have been materially changed since the last election. By chapter 798 of the laws of 1873 a new district, numbered as the Ninth, was made of portions of the Twelfth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, and the boundaries of others were materially altered outside the City. Westchester was made a district by itself; Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia placed together, as were Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan, while Schoharie was taken away from Albany and put with Ulster and Greene, and Albany, like Westchester, made a district by itself. Above the Albany district, which is now numbered the Sixteenth, instead of the Fifteenth, the districts throughout the State remain territorially the same as before, but numerically each has a number one higher than before, in consequence of the formation of the new Ninth District in the City. Whoever desires to thoroughly understand the Congressional elections this year should keep these facts in mind.

Even at this early day it may be safely said that these territorial changes will not make much difference in the political character of the delegation from the State. In the present Congress the membership of the State consists of twenty-two Republicans and ten Democrats, there being one vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Mellish, which would in all probability be filled this Fall by the election of a Democrat if the district had remained the same as it was at the last election, but as now arranged it is almost certain to choose a Republican. Therefore, there will be no change politically in the City delegation, for the Republicans had two at the last election, and are reasonably sure to have two at the next. There will be no Congressman at large to elect, and as the new Ninth District only makes good the old Ninth represented by Mr. Mellish, the Republicans must, in this change, submit to the loss of one member. They now have the First District, so stoutly carried and ably represented by Mr. Scudder, but being comprised of Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond, it is ordinarily Democratic, and to keep on the safe side it should be given to that party. Here there is a possible loss of one, and it may be that the Republicans may lose one of the two districts they now have in Kings. Unless Mr. Husted shall be a candidate, a Democrat is quite sure to represent the Westchester District, but that would be no loss, for the seat is now held by Mr. Potter. The next district, composed of Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia, it is safe to concede to the Democrats, for the last-named county may be expected to overcome the Republican majorities in the two others. But this, again, will be no loss, for Mr. Whitehouse, Democrat, who has the reputation of paying ready cash for everything he gets, now represents the corresponding district, and, it is said, by right of purchase. Thus far matters are even between the two parties, and coming to the Fourteenth District, composed of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan, it may safely be considered Republican, as at the last election, when comprising only Orange and Sullivan, it was carried by Mr. St. John by 525 majority. It may be assumed that with a popular candidate Rockland cannot overcome these figures. The next district in numerical order presents some anomalous circumstances. At the last Congressional election it was composed only of Ulster and Greene, and was carried by Mr. DeWitt, Democrat, by the small margin of seventeen majority. Schoharie, a strong Democratic county, has been added to the district, and the Democrats are reasonably certain to secure it. Up to this point, therefore, the Democrats have made a gain of one, but they are robbed of this advantage when the probabilities in the next district, that of Albany, are considered. When Schoharie formed a part of this district it was hopelessly Democratic, but now that it is comprised of Albany alone, the case is entirely changed. Either Charles H. Adams, formerly State Senator, or Charles P. Easton will be the Republican candidate, and the party is sanguine that either can be easily elected. Above Albany there will be no change in the political character of the representatives; all will be Republicans as they are at present.

But there are to be many personal changes in the membership of the State. In some of the districts the present incumbents have peremptorily declined to be returned, and in others they cannot go back, however much they may desire the honor of a re-election. I am not fully advised as to all the districts in the State, but concerning some of them I can speak positively. For example, I should say that Hon. James S. Smart is not to be returned from the Rensselaer District, and that his successor is to be Hon. Martin I. Townsend, so well and favorably known in our State politics. Hon. Robert S. Hale has refused a renomination in the Essex District, and is likely to be succeeded by Andrew Williams, of Clinton, a Republican, who has long had an excellent reputation in the district, and for many years engaged in large business enterprises. In the Monroe District Hon. Freeman Clarke has refused to go back. In the Chemung District there is strong opposition to Hon. H. Boardman Smith, which has already been openly manifested in the Second Assembly District of Steuben County, where two sets of delegates to the Congressional Convention have been chosen—one being pledged to support John N. Hungerford, of Corning, and the other being in favor of Harlow Hakes, of Hornellsville. With matters in this condition, this district may be safely enumerated among the uncertainties. The same cannot be said of the Oswego District, where William H. Baker has already been nominated by the Republicans, in place of William E. Lansing, the present member. This, I believe, is the only nomination thus far made in the State. Among the Republicans who are to be returned are two very valuable members, Ellis H. Roberts, of Oneida, and Lyman K. Bass, of Erie; for both of these gentlemen are sure of renomination and re-election. It is quite possible the same may be said of other valuable members in the State, but, not being certainly advised of the facts, it is not safe to mention them.

As the result of this general view of the State it will be seen that from present appearances the Republicans are not likely to lose anything in the Congressional elections of the year. Two or three districts in the eastern portion of the State are in considerable doubt, but by proper efforts they can be carried, and it is one of the most noticeable of the present signs of the political condition of the State that the Republicans are determined to make all the exertions necessary to secure success. I have talked with many from all portions of the State, and I have not met with one who was despondent. No one expects to get the immense and exceptional majorities of 1872, but every one believes that every portion of the State, with the possible exception of the City, will do better than last year. Judging the situation fairly from present indications, the Democrats cannot get over eleven, and possibly may secure only eight, of the thirty-three districts in the State. This is a prospect with which the Republicans should be satisfied, and it is certainly one which is entirely warranted by the present condition of affairs. Very much, of course, depends upon the action of the several State conventions and upon the Congressional nominations, but, assuming that no mistakes are made by the Republicans in these matters, the above estimate may be accepted as trustworthy.

BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

REDEMPTION AND DESTRUCTION—THE TEN PER CENT. TAX ON STATE BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The United States Treasurer has informed a correspondent that national-bank notes and legal-tender notes cannot be sent in the same packages for redemption, as they are counted in different branches, and express charges are charged to different accounts. In reply to another correspondent the Treasurer says he is not prepared to give an estimate of the expenses of redeeming and assorting national-bank notes under the act of June 2, 1874, without further experience in the working of the new system. The officer of a national bank writes that he is unwilling to have his circulating notes destroyed without having them first sent to him in order that he may be enabled to remove the signatures and, so cancel them as to be unfit for circulation. The Treasurer responds that the law requires mutilated, worn, and notes unfit to be circulated to be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency for destruction, and leaves no discretion with the Treasurer as to the disposition to be made of the notes. The Treasurer, in reference to a question, "How are we to be protected against the risk of receiving stolen bank-notes?" incloses a list of stolen notes, and says he can only suggest that the tellers familiarize themselves with the list and reject all notes described in it. He intends to recommend in his next annual report that the United States be required by law to redeem the unsigned notes stolen from the Treasury Department, and the banks of issu those stolen from them.

The sixth section of the National Bank act provides that "every National bank association, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the first day of August, 1866, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." The Attorney General holds that the *issue* of such bills is a *paying out* within the meaning of these words as employed in the statute, and that not only the association or bank which receives them and pays them out is liable to the tax of ten per cent. upon the amount paid out, but that the association or bank which originally issues them, or otherwise pays them out, is also liable to the law. He also holds that an ordinary firm, if engaged in the business of banking, is a State banking association within the meaning of the statute.

Under this ruling, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is collecting the ten per cent., much to the surprise of parties who protest against such an interpretation.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOOMING GROVE, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

A young man named George Howell, of this place, on Thursday last, went to Perch Pond, two miles from here, and near the western boundary of the Blooming Grove Park, to hunt wild ducks. A little brother, four or five years old, accompanied him. While they were floating in a boat in the pond, a duck flew by them. Howell turned quickly in the boat to see where the bird rested. The suddenness of the motion upset the boat, and its inmates were thrown into the water. Howell went to the bottom and never came to the surface. His little brother by some means managed to climb on the upturned boat. He drifted about the pond all day, being unable to effect a landing. About dark the wind blew the boat into the inlet of the pond and the boy waded ashore, and made his way home through the woods, where he announced the drowning of his brother. A party of men reached the pond about midnight, and were guided to the spot where Howell was drowned. With the aid of lanterns the body was found. It was in an erect position, the feet being stuck in the mud, where the unfortunate young man had been held until he was dead.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE EAST.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 30.—President Grant, after returning from Naushon yesterday, was tendered a reception in the evening at Sea View House, Oak Bluffs, by H. M. Brownell, the proprietor, and the guests in the house. The affair was a very pleasant one, and the people had a better opportunity to see the President than at any other time during his visit. About 1,000 ladies and gentlemen were introduced by Mr. Morrissey, Sergeant at Arms of the Massachusetts Legislature, and shook hands with the President. Bishop Haven and other reverend gentlemen from the camp-ground were present. A superb collation followed, of which the Presidential party, with other distinguished guests and the Committee of Arrangements, partook. To-day President Grant attended public worship in the Tabernacle. The sermon was by Bishop Haven in the morning, and by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, in the afternoon. At the love feast, previous to the morning service, brief but effective remarks were made by Postmaster General Jewell. The President's visit does not much diminish the interest in the camp-meeting. About fifty persons came forward and requested prayers on Saturday evening.

HALIFAX, N. S., NEWS—THE CRICKETERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 30.—The Philadelphia cricketers left yesterday afternoon in the steamer Carrol, for Boston.

Admiral Wellesley's flag-ship Bellerophon left Sydney on Friday for Quebec.

It is said here that the contract for the extension of the railway in Halifax has been awarded to Mr. McKeene, of Moncton.

John Battam, of Arichat, who has been missing for several days, was found drowned on Wednesday, in Black River.

The dwelling-house of Mr. E. C. Peoples, at Port Mulgrave, has been destroyed by fire.

The Sabbath-school Convention of the Maritime Provinces was opened in Yarmouth to-day. Delegates from all the Provinces met with a warm reception. Mr. W. B. McNutt, of Halifax, retired from the Presidency and Mr. W. D. Stewart, of Charlottetown, was elected in his place. An enthusiastic meeting of welcome was held in the Baptist Church in the evening. About 100 delegates are present at the convention.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Arthur W. Fox, a prominent business man of this city, of the firm of Fox & Williams, while driving last night across the New-York Central Railroad track, at the outskirts of this city, was struck by the locomotive of the night train from Niagara Falls. He was thrown from his buggy under the wheels of the train, and his body was mangled in a fearful manner. Death was almost instantaneous.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

INCONVENIENCE AND LITIGATION APPREHENDED FROM THE SCARCITY OF COPIES—NO FUNDS TO PRINT MORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is believed at the Department of Justice that the failure of Congress to provide some means for the immediate publication and sale of the Revised Statutes may lead to serious inconvenience to the legal profession throughout the country, if not to extensive litigation. These statutes have now been the law of the land since a few days before the adjournment of Congress, yet there are only fifty copies of them in existence, as the number of preliminary copies that were printed was limited to fifty. Even these fifty copies do not appear to have been distributed with the greatest discretion. The Attorney General of the United States, who is constantly called upon for an official construction of these laws, was not provided with a copy, and has been compelled to borrow the official copy of the State Department for his personal use. The Judges of the United States courts throughout the country are daily making application for these laws, as they are now about to be called upon to construe them at the Fall terms of the courts, but there are none to give them and there will not be until after the completion of the index, which cannot be finished before December. It is also believed that what is called the saving clause in the revision may lead to serious legal complications. This clause provides that all laws contained in this revision are repealed wherever they appear on the statutes in a different form, but that laws not contained in the revision, and which exist elsewhere in different forms, are still in full force. Lawyers who have carefully examined the revision fear that this "saving clause" will, in a great number of cases, compel a search through both the seventeen volumes of the old statutes, and the revised code, before it can be safely determined whether or not any given law is in force.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The story that has again been started in the West to the effect that Secretary Bristow is soon to resign his present place, and that ex-Secretary McCullough is to become his successor, is entirely without foundation. There is every reason to believe that Secretary Bristow intends to permanently retain his present portfolio.

OUTRAGES AGAINST NEGROES.

Attorney General Williams will leave to-morrow for Long Branch, to consult with the President on the subject of the outrages upon the negroes in the Southern States. The Attorney General is of the opinion that the situation is such as to require some immediate action on the part of the General Government.

MAKING DEMOCRATIC CAPITAL.

A trustworthy letter was received here to-day from Memphis, by a prominent official, which is of great significance. The letter furnishes an explanation of the recent meeting at Memphis, in which Jeff. Davis and others participated, and which was called for the purpose of protesting against the outrages upon the negroes. The letter states that the meeting was called in compliance with suggestions from Northern Democrats, who urged that if these outrages are continued they will have a very serious effect upon the future of the Democratic Party North. In accordance with these suggestions the meeting was called, to be used for Democratic capital North.

THE RAWLINS AND LINCOLN STATUES.

There are soon to be erected two new statues in the public squares of this City, one of these, the bronze statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Gen. Grant when in command of the United States Armies, and subsequently Secretary of War during the early period of President Grant's first administration, is already completed, and is now awaiting its pedestal. The statue will be placed in Rawling square, which is situated directly south-west of the new State Department. The second statue is that of Abraham Lincoln, which is to be placed in Lincoln square, at the end of the avenue, about one mile east of the eastern portico of the Capitol. This latter statue is in process of execution at Rome by the sculptor Ball. The fund for the purchase of this statue has a very patriotic origin. The original subscription was started by the contribution sent for that purpose by an old slave woman to the United States Sanitary Commission immediately after the signing of the emancipation proclamation. Congress at the last session appropriated $3,000 for a pedestal for this statue.

THE BENTON BURGLARY CASE.

This week will be a very active one in the Criminal Court of this district. There will be set for trial the Benton Safe burglary case, the Buell libel case on Senator Chandler, and the firemen's warrant forgery case. It is probable that the safe burglary case will be first called, and that it will occupy a considerable time. Mr. Riddle, who has charge of the case on the part of the Government, will be back in time for the trial. The action of Mr. Justice Humphreys in refusing to admit Hayes to bail, who is charged with complicity in the safe burglary matter, indicates that Justice Humphreys does not approve the release of the burglar Benton. In private conversation Mr. Humphreys has given very emphatic disapproval of this action. The court was really not in session, and would not be in session until the Monday succeeding the Friday on which Benton was released, and it was well known that Justice Humphreys would arrive in the city from his vacation on Monday. Justice Humphreys, under the rules of the court, was assigned the charge of criminal causes for this term, and in accordance with all rules and precedents, he alone had exclusive control of matters pertaining to the criminal side of the docket.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DUTIES REFUNDED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It appears from the official records of the Treasury Department that the amount of money refunded from the 4th of March, 1872, to the 8th of January, 1874, at the port of San Francisco was $150,130; the amount of unascertained duties being $2,283,941. There were upward of 3,000 entries or manifests affected by the refunding of sums, varying from six cents to nearly $4,000, owing to change of rates, damages, short from ships, quantities, values, and other causes.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Citizens are discussing the question of the form of government they desire for the District of Columbia. Though some of the more prominent citizens differ with regard to plans, none of them advocate suffrage to the extent heretofore exercised, which was not only abused, but had a bad effect on the general interests of the people. The great mass of property-holders—those who have permanent interests and are unaffected by national political changes—would doubtless be satisfied with any form of government which would best protect them in person and property. Many of them have already signed a paper to be forwarded to the Congressional Committee having the subject in charge, asking to be freed from suffrage, as questions here voted on could concern only local and not political questions, or questions which merely involved the collection and expenditure of money. As the Government owns as much property as the citizens and pays no taxes, they desire to have a voice, in connection with the Government authorities, in the direction of affairs; that is, if Congress should continue something like the present temporary plan of governing by Commissioners, provision should be made for representation in the board directly from the people. Several of the members of the committee who, at the late session, investigated the affairs of the District, privately expressed the opinion that there should be suffrage to a limited extent only, and none but property-holders should vote; while others, at the close of the adjournment, said that the general Government should pay half the expenses of the District of Columbia, being to that extent interested in its affairs. However, nothing is as yet known of the views of the committee to frame a Government, but confidence is expressed that whatever plan shall be adopted will be irrespective of politics, as both parties are represented in the committee.

GOLD SALES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell gold during the month of September, as follows: $1,000,000 on the first and second Thursdays, and $500,000 on the third and fourth Thursdays, respectively, making in all $3,000,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

Rev. J. G. Ames, of Ohio, has been appointed Superintendent of Documents and Librarian of the Interior Department, in place of C. C. Adams, who resigned to accept a prominent position in the Treasury Department.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following are the postal changes for the week ending Aug. 29, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Albert Barker, North Turner Bridge, Androscoggin County, Me.; Benjamin F. Morrill, South Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Me.; Isaac Willard, Oxford, Grafton County, N. H.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Wesley Rulison, Evans Mills, Jefferson County; John T. Dearin, Hughsonville, Dutchess County; Samuel S. Lawson, Nashville, Chautauqua County. Offices Discontinued—Burnside, Orange County; Shutters Corners, Schohaire County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Brandon, Venango County, Marshall M. Seaton, Postmaster; Coal Hill, Venango County, William S. Karns, Postmaster; Lloydville, Cambria County, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Henry Quarry, Calvin, Huntingdon County; William Williams, Portersville, Butler County; William G. Nagle, Stanton, Northampton County; Mrs. Susanna Gardill, West End, Bedford County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Columbia, Howard County, Martin Fisher, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, contemplates visiting the Pacific coast in about six weeks, on business connected with the mints.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A MAN ROBBED AND TIED TO A RAILROAD TRACK.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 30.—August Gardner, a Frenchman, while walking on the railroad track near Henryville, Ind., last night, was attacked by three men, who robbed him, tied him on the track, over a small culvert, and left him. Gardner succeeded in getting all the fastenings loose except those holding the left foot, when a passenger train ran over his leg, cutting the foot off. He fell into the culvert, crawled out, lay there till morning, and was then found. He was brought to this city, where he told the above story, and then died.

A FRUIT-STEALING BOY SHOT DEAD.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—On Saturday night a Shenandoah man, named Labaugh, shot and killed a lad named Maguire. The boy was taking fruit. The indignation of the people was so intense that Labaugh, at his own request, was brought to Pottsville and lodged in jail. There is no doubt the excited crowds of men would have resorted to lynch law had he remained in town longer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses by the fire at Newburg, Ohio, last night, are larger than previously reported. The following is the corrected estimate: Morgan Jones' loss is $15,000, insured for $9,000 in the Sun Insurance Company of Cleveland, the Manhattan of New-York, and the Imperial of London; John Burns' loss is $300, no insurance; George Lucas, $4,500, no insurance; Mrs. E. L. Dean, $11,000, insured for $2,000 in the Sun of Cleveland, and $1,500 in the Ætna of Hartford; Elias Shepherd, $9,000, insured for $2,500 in the Commerce of Albany, $1,500 in the Merchants' of New-York, and $3,000 in the North British Insurance Company; George R. Thomas, $1,500, fully insured in the Hibernia of Cleveland; Ruggles Bros., $3,000, insured for $1,500 in the Sun Insurance Company of Cleveland, and other small losses amounting to $1,800, with $1,000 insurance.

At midnight, Saturday, the carriage manufactory of Daniel Libby, at Libby's Corner, Me., was set on fire, and with all its contents destroyed. The loss is about $4,000 and the insurance $2,000. A son of Mr. Libby is suspected of being the incendiary.

The Valley Woolen Mills of Haigh & Mellor, near Newburg, N. Y., were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $6,000. Fully insured. Supposed to be incendiarism.

J. Herzog & Co.'s Eureka Hair Works, on Fifteenth street, San Francisco, Cal., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss over $20,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the butter store of John E. Sullivan, in the frame building No. 2,022 Third avenue, owned by John Wood. The fire extended to the plumbing store of Thomas Herman, adjoining, who loses on stock and fixtures about $1,500. Insured for $1,000 in the German and American Insurance Company. Sullivan's loss is about $800, upon which there is an insurance of $500. Sullivan was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the place, and locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house. Fire Marshal Sheldon was notified, and will hold an investigation.

About 8:20 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in Brooklyn, in a one-story stable owned a occupied by Joseph Welsh. Two horses which were in the building at the time were rescued, but the structure was destroyed. Loss, $300. Insured for $200 in the Montauk Fire Insurance Company.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Central Park, situated on the western borders of the City of Chicago, was formally opened to the public on Saturday.

The Governor General and his party arrived at Niagara, Ontario, on Saturday, and attended divine service at St. Mark's Church yesterday. The party leave for Toronto by boat this morning.

Horace Williams, aged twenty-two years, committed suicide at East Leverett, Mass., on Saturday by shooting himself with a pistol because he thought the officers were coming to arrest him for cruelty to a horse.

Frank Stoutenburg, of Port Chester, N. Y., aged twenty years, while bathing yesterday afternoon, near Captain's Island, was taken with cramps and drowned. Deceased and his aged mother were spending Sunday at Fanning's boarding-house, at Greenwich Conn.

Gen. James F. Miller having declined the appointment of Major General of the California Militia, Major DeWitt C. Thompson, who commanded the California Battalion in the war, and who is cashier of the National Gold Bank of San Francisco, has accepted the appointment.

The body of an unknown boy, about thirteen years of age, was found yesterday on the beach at South Seaville, twenty miles from Cape May, N. J. It bore the appearance of having been several days in the water. The boy had brown hair, large front teeth, and wore drawers. The Coroner took possession of the body and buried it on the beach.

POLITICS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

THE SITUATION IN CONNECTICUT.

DISGUSTED WITH DEMOCRATIC RULE—NATIONAL AND STATE ISSUES—THE SPRING ELECTIONS—A THIRD TERM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

Though four or five months in advance of the usual time for calling State political conventions in Connecticut, yet the politicians of both parties are not now altogether indifferent to the importance of the election to take place next Spring. The result of that election may be considerably influenced by the State contests this Fall, though Connecticut is not so liable to an awakening on one side or the other in consequence of political results in other States, as to the direct influences of legislation by Congress, whose session usually drags on to the threshold of the campaign, and unfortunately of late years supplies us with questions which are not pleasant to consider. So far as extraneous influences go, therefore, there will be a greater dependence upon Congress than upon any other source, particularly with reference to the success or defeat of the Republican party. The brunt of so many questions, from negro suffrage down, has had to be met here till it is to be hoped we may at least have a fair field for once in several years; for since the war there has scarcely been a year when the Republicans of Connecticut have not been compelled to wear some disagreeable yoke saddled upon their shoulders by the sins of the party in other quarters. Locally we have been invariably well and prudently governed by the Republican party, and on purely local issues there is no question of the political standing of the State; defeat has always come through unnatural defections, either from jealousies or outside shortcomings. The tremendously overpowering victory of the Democracy last Spring was one of those tidal wave exaggerations, lifted on salary grabs to the dignity of a reform, which showed itself in practice to be the grossest of all extravagances, and proved to the people, as if it were sent to do it, the absolute absurdity of Democratic professions. Never has there been a Legislature more chaotic in character, or more characterless in general business matters. It accomplished nothing beyond dragging its weary length along to a conclusion that was universally welcomed as the end of a calamity. The prestige of that gigantic failure is worth everything to the Republican Party.

Present appearances indicate that the Republicans will renominate, as their candidate for Governor, Hon. Henry B. Harrison, of New-Haven, and his name will surely be received by the Convention with increased favor. His bearing in the last campaign was quiet, yet impressive, and he secured unobtrusively the admiration of all men. Hon. John P. Wait, of Norwich, will be likely to receive the second place on the ticket, though probably some changes will be made in naming the other candidates, some of whom last year were not especial party favorites, and really gave no strength to the ticket in a single locality. The Democrats have no idea, so far as can be learned, of making any change in their ticket. Gov. Ingersoll is better than the average of his party, and so long as he can be prevailed on to stand the leaders will accept him till a new deal becomes promising.

Of course the campaign will have the added stimulus of the Congressional elections, and that is naturally helpful to the Republicans. No possible change is yet suggested in the nominations for Congress of those already serving. Gen. Hawley will, of course, be nominated, as even by rotation he is entitled to a renomination, and beyond that his constituents feel satisfied with his course manifestly, and feel that he is altogether their strongest man. Gen. Kellogg, in the Second District, though already thrice elected, will surely be again the accepted leader, as it is confessedly true that no other Republican can carry the district, and he only by the force of divisions added to his own personal popularity. There will be a strife in the district for the Democratic nomination. It is possible that Gov. English may be prevailed upon to try it again. In any event there is a reasonable certainty of a row. In the Third District Congressman Starkweather will have no difficulty in securing a renomination and an election—though, as the Democrats in that part of the State, last Spring, made some surprising gains, they are hopeful that they may be able to put up a formidable candidate, but who he can possibly be is a question for wise men to determine. Congressman Barnum, of the Fourth, the only Democrat in the delegation, will hold his place beyond question, since he is now a standing candidate for the Senatorship, and must remain in political life; and, besides, he loses nothing in his business by keeping up acquaintances at Washington. Were there a possible chance for the Republicans in that district, Col. Hoyt, of Greenwich, would make a most acceptable candidate.

If, as is possible, the issue of a third term for President Grant should be forced by the Democracy, it would have no damaging effect, for the reason that the Republicans of Connecticut consider the proposition absurd, whatever politicians may think of it. Were that question to be seriously raised in anticipation, it cannot be doubted that it would provoke a very lively agitation in the State convention and, as the feeling now is, lead to the incorporation of an adverse resolution. The people here are altogether too conservative, in their present mood certainly, to accept of any such doctrine. The feeling is very general, indeed universal almost, that the second renomination of the President would be disastrous beyond anything the Democracy might do. Put down Connecticut very emphatically against all rash experiments.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—The lake has been very quiet to-day, and those who row to-morrow have taken the usual day of rest before their trying work is undertaken. All continue to feel well and confident, and a grand race is looked for between the four-oared crews. Speculation ranges as follows: Argonauta first, Wahwahsum, Atalanta, Duquesne, Vernon—the other seven crews selling in the field. A surprise may yet be in store for those who pretend to know the winners.

BASE-BALL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The championship of the Southern Tier was won yesterday by the Active Base-ball Club of this city, playing against the Crickets, of Binghamton. Score, 10 to 5. Seven thousand people witnessed the game.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—A game of base-ball was played here yesterday between the Chicago and Baltimore Clubs. The following was the score: Chicagos, 4; Baltimores, 0.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT WHILE GUNNING.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—James Hess, formerly Sergeant in the Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, went gunning this morning near Port Carbon with a companion. They separated, and in a short while the companion of Hess heard the report of a gun, and proceeding in the direction from which the sound came, found Hess dead. He had been accidentally shot with his own gun.

THE FORT POPHAM PILGRIMS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE ENGLISH COLONY IN MAINE, 1607.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30.—The anniversary of the landing of the English colony at Sabino, Aug. 19, (O. S.,) 1607, was celebrated at Fort Popham on Saturday. About one thousand people were present. Hon. B. C. Bailey, of Bath, called the assembly to order, and Gov. Dingley was called upon to preside. He said the day the anniversary of which they had assembled to celebrate was peculiarly a Maine day. They had met to commemorate the landing of the first English colony upon these shores for the settlement of the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts. As Maine people, they had a right to celebrate an event of such significant importance in the colonization of the country. The Governor then introduced Dr. Hoyt, of New-York, as the orator of the day, who delivered a carefully-prepared and elaborate address, the chief feature of which was tracing the history of the origin and progress of the settlement of the Pemaquid in connection with the settlement in New-York under what is known as the Duke of York's patent.

A vote of thanks was passed to the orator and a copy of the address asked for for publication and preservation in the archives of the Maine Historical Society. Brief speeches followed, the speakers being Hon. J. W. Bradbury, President of the Maine Historical Society; Hon. George P. Davis, R. R. Sewall, Rev. Mr. Cushman, and Hon. A. J. Gilman. The Doxology was then sung by the audience and a blessing pronounced by Rev. Mr. Cushman. The Bath band was present, and the occasion was a complete success. The Maine Historical Society was well represented.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—1 A. M.—The barometer is now lowest over the South-west and from Ohio to the East Gulf States. It has fallen somewhat in the Atlantic States, with easterly or southerly winds and stationary or rising temperature. It has risen from Tennessee to the upper lakes and the North-west, with clear or clearing weather, falling temperature, and winds shifting to north-west and north-east; cloudy or partly cloudy weather with rain areas continues in Virginia and the South Atlantic States. The river has rapidly risen at Nashville and continued falling slowly at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather and rain areas are probable, followed during the afternoon and night by winds shifting to west and north, rising barometer, higher temperature than on Sunday, and clearing weather.

Over the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds mostly from the north and east, clear or partly cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains.

Over the lower lake region rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds mostly from the north and east, clear or partly cloudy weather; and in the lower lake region possibly occasional light rains.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the North-west, winds veering to north-east and south-east, slight changes in temperature, generally clear weather, and followed by falling barometer, with possibly rain areas in the northern portion.

Over New-England, generally higher barometer, slight changes in temperature, wind shifting to north-west and north-east, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Middle States slight changes in pressure and temperature, winds mostly from the east and north, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain areas, especially east of the Alleghanies.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	60°	3:30 P. M.	83°	80°
6 A. M.	68°	58°	6 P. M.	77°	73°
9 A. M.	73°	65°	9 P. M.	72°	68°
12 M.	79°	74°	12 P. M.	70°	65°

Average temperature yesterday..........67⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........73⅝°

OBITUARY.

HON. JOSHUA HERRICK.

Hon. Joshua Herrick died, at his residence, in Alford, Me., yesterday, aged eighty-two years and five months. He was born in Beverley, Mass., in 1794, received a common-school education. He removed to Maine at an early age, and was made Sheriff. He was Deputy Collector of the Port of Kennebunk from 1829 to 1841. He was Chairman of a Board of County Commissioners from 1842 to 1843, and was Representative in Congress from Maine from 1843 to 1845, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs and Accounts. He was again appointed Deputy Collector of Kennebunk from 1847 to 1849, and from 1850 to 1854, and in 1856 he was Register of the Probate Court for York County.

THE RAILROAD REGULATION QUESTION IN THE WEST.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Gov. Taylor addressed a meeting of Grangers at Monroe, in this State, on Saturday. Referring to the Potter law he said that the Commissioners show that the railroads doing the same amount of business as last year would lose less than five per cent. of their gross earnings. He further stated, on the same authority, that the St. Paul Company earned enough last year above expenses and interest on bonds to pay seven per cent. on their common and preferred stock. In conclusion he expressed his belief that when the people had established their power to regulate railroads it would be used with moderation and justice.

STABBING AFFRAYS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—On Saturday night, in a beer saloon on the corner of Front street and Fairmont avenue, Albert Crawford and Lewis Everly became engaged in a quarrel, during which, it is alleged, Crawford stabbed Everly five times in the right shoulder. The wounds are not dangerous. Crawford is in custody. During a street fight, in the neighborhood of New Market and Callowhill streets, last night, Patrick Kehily received a severe cut in his side. His assailant escaped.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MIKADO AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Among the passengers by the steamer Mikado, which arrived this morning from Sydney, is H. H. Hall, agent of the line to which the steamer belongs. He says he will remain here until all the financial difficulties of the company are adjusted.

THE DECKER PARK RACES.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 30.—At the races at Decker Park, yesterday, Goldfinch won the Dominion Handicap, and Alzora the open race.

PROBABLE MURDER.

At a late hour last night an officer of the Seventh Precinct found Charles McCrarty, aged twenty-five years, lying on the corner of East Broadway and Market street, bleeding from serious wounds in the abdomen and back. The injured man was taken to the station-house, where he was attended by Dr. Powell, who pronounced the wounds dangerous, and ordered him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. McCarty refused to say who it was that stabbed him, but the Police are doing their best to ferret out the name and whereabouts of his assailant.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

A NOTE EXPLAINING WHY RUSSIA DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The *New Free Press* publishes the text of a circular note from the Russian Government, dated Aug. 19, declining to recognize Spain. The note says: "Russia cannot recognize a Government which is unrecognized in its own country. She has no wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain, and favors no party there. She will officially communicate with any Government which possesses legal authority and promises to be permanent. Germany and Austria are free to act in this matter in accordance with their own interests."

SPAIN.

REPUBLICANS MARCHING TO RELIEVE PUYCERDA—ANOTHER CARLIST REPULSE.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Gen. Lopez Dominguez is marching to the relief of Puycerda. He arrived yesterday at Vich.

The Carlists have made a night attack on Puycerda, and again been driven back with heavy loss. They have buried their dead and appear to be preparing to leave.

It is reported that the Carlists suffered heavily in an engagement near Ripoll.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUARANTINE AT QUEENSTOWN ON AMERICAN AND MEDETERRANEAN VESSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 31—5:30 A. M.—Quarantine regulations have been put in force at Queenstown, which cause great hinderance to commerce.

All persons are prohibited from leaving or embarking on vessels from ports in America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea until it is ascertained that such vessels have a clear bill of health.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLT IN ILLINOIS.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes an address signed by Gen. J. W. Singleton and other prominent straightout Democrats of that State, protesting against the action of the Democratic State Central Committee at their recent meeting at Chicago, as well as the proceedings of the State Convention which met on Wednesday last, under their call. The writers enumerate the leading features of the last National platform of the Democratic Party adopted in 1868, on the currency question, and then show that the recent convention departed very widely from what have been regarded for the past six years as Democratic principles. They also charge the McCormick State Central Committee with adopting a "partial, false, and fraudulent apportionment" of delegates, and with an act of gross usurpation in assuming to frame a platform in advance of the meeting of the convention—a work properly belonging to the convention itself. In view of these undemocratic acts and declarations, the authors call for a comparison of views, and invite correspondence of Democrats addressed to Gen. Singleton and W. A. Richardson, of Quincy, Ill.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District of this State is referred to by the Albany *Journal* as follows: "The first nomination for Congress in this State was made yesterday by the Republicans of the Oswego and Madison district. The nomination has been conceded to Oswego, and three candidates were named—Hon. Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego City; Col. Andrew S. Warner, of Sandy Creek, and Hon. William H. Baker, of Constantia. The contest was animated, and finally Mr. Baker won the prize, apparently as a compromise candidate. He is a lawyer of character and standing. From 1866 to 1869 he was District Attorney of the county, and his position before the community has long been prominent and influential. Oswego and Madison are both stanch Republican counties, and Mr. Baker's election by a handsome majority is fully assured."

DROUGHT IN ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock, (Ark.,) *Republican* of Aug. 27, speaks despondently of the planters' prospects in that State. It says: "The drought continues throughout the State. From the information derived from all sources, we are now satisfied that this protracted absence of rain will work most ruinous consequences. The corn crop may be regarded a total failure. It is now past redemption. The top crop of cotton, a few weeks since so promising, will amount to little or nothing, thus cutting the aggregate one-half short of former expectations. The grass, both in the inclosures and upon the commons, has perished. Stock is now in a suffering condition in many localities. Without the utmost exertion of industry and economy, a partial famine with immense suffering must ensue. The people should bravely face the fact at once, and fortify in the best possible manner."

AN AMATEUR BICYCLE RACE.

The great match in which Mr. D. Stanton had agreed, for a wager of £50 a side, to ride a bicycle from Bath to London—a distance computed at 106 miles—under eight hours and a half, was decided, lately, amid great excitement, the inhabitants of the various towns and villages through which he had to pass turning out *en masse* to cheer him on his way, while at Kensington a mob had congregated to witness his arrival. At 5 A. M. the starter dispatched him on his journey, and settling down to his work at once, he rapidly ran through Pickwick, Calne, Chippenham, Marlborough, Hungerford, Newry, and Calcott green to Reading, reaching that town at 10 o'clock. Half an hour's rest for refreshments saw him again away, and all went well until Maidenhead hill was reached, where he came in collision with a gentleman's carriage, breaking the tire of his wheel and severely injuring his left shoulder, to such an extent that he could only use his right hand for the remainder of the distance. After repairing his machine he again got under way, and, journeying through Slough, Hounslow, Turnham green, and Hammersmith, at about 1:20 it was announced at the goal that he was in sight. Slowly, and evidently in pain, he made his way along Kensington High street, and, nearing the goal, he put on a spurt, reaching his destination, the Three Tuns Hotel, at 1:28, and winning by exactly two minutes. A bicycle with a wheel fifty-seven and a half inches was used for the occasion.

A WALK ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Portland *Oregonian* of Aug. 20 says: "Some time ago a young man, now a resident of this city, was bantered, while in San Francisco, to make a wager on a walk from that city to New-York in 100 days. At the time he did not feel able to accomplish the task, but assured the party who was desirous of 'putting up' against him, that he would consider the matter at the proper time. He has fully recovered his health, and recently sent a communication to the party who offered to make the wager, signifying his willingness to undertake the feat, and in addition walk from Portland to San Francisco, providing additional time would be allowed him. This feat, if accomplished, will be a remarkable one, and we await with anxiety further particulars of the great walk. We have the information from a reliable source, and the name of the walker is withheld in deference to the wish of that personage, who does not desire to become a subject of idle curiosity previous to the commencement of the extraordinary feat of pedestrianism. He is now in training, preparatory to beginning the great task."

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The proprietor of a large machine-shop in Manchester, N. H., who is now visiting in Montreal, reports there that their recent St. Jean Baptiste festival has had a contrary effect to what was intended. He says the majority of the mechanics employed in running lathes and attending other machinery in the large manufactories of Manchester are French Canadians, and many of them having visited Montreal in June last to take part in the festival, have since that time induced several of their fellow-countrymen to emigrate to this side of the lines. A large French-Canadian Roman Catholic church, he says, has been recently erected in Manchester, and it is filled to excess every Sunday—not only the church, but the steps leading to it—with a very devout and "law-abiding class of people."

REPORTED DEFALCATION DENIED.

W. C. Wickham, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, denies in a card published in the Richmond papers, that there has been any defalcation, as reported, on the part of any officer or employe of that company. He [illegible]: "It is utterly untrue that I have had any angry words with or assaulted any employe of this company, and it is utterly untrue that there has been any [illegible] between any official of this company and any [illegible] strangers, in which said official was [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]."

REV. MR. ABBOTT'S CHURCH.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION.

A MODEL SOCIETY—ITS HISTORY FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—THE PASTORATES OF DR. NEWMAN AND BISHOP FOSTER—FULL LISTS OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

Among the prominent Methodist Churches on the west side, below Fourteenth street, none bear a more honorable record, both for zeal in good works and a consistent Christian career, than the Washington Square Church, on West Fourth street, near Sixth avenue. In one respect, certainly, its history is almost without a parallel. Since its first inception down to the present time it has been without the slightest event calculated to mar the peace and happiness of its exemplary congregation. Never has there been a single church trial, or a collision of any kind between Pastor and people—even the most insignificant. In all the years of its existence as a society, it has been distinguished for this valued characteristic, and there is no inheritance which the present members prize more highly than the legacy of affectionate good will left them by their predecessors. Several of its Pastors have been greatly distinguished in the ranks of their profession. Among others is Rev. John P. Newman, afterward Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, and now Chaplain of the United States Senate. Another is Rev. Dr. Foster, one of the six new Bishops elected at the Brooklyn General Conference of 1872. Pastors, as well as people, have worked together in unfailing harmony, and the result has been a church history upon which both are proud to look back.

The first organization of the society dates back to 1842, when the Methodist Protestant congregation in Sullivan street resolved to disband, and dispose of their property at private sale. This intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Oliver Loveland, then a young but prominent member of the Bedford Street Church. He immediately canvassed the matter with several of his brother members and the Presiding Elder of the District, Rev. Phineas Rice, and an agreement was entered into to purchase the Sullivan street building, and organize a new society under the name and title of the Sullivan Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Just as the purchase was to be concluded several of the foremost of the original projectors drew back, on the ground that the enterprise was certain to be a failure through the want of sufficient funds. This was a staggering blow to the few who remained faithful to the original project, and well nigh threatened the collapse of the entire movement. Had it not been for the firmness and redoubled exertions of Mr. Loveland and one or two others, this would undoubtedly have been the fate of the new church. But this gentleman was not the sort of man to put his hand to the plow and then turn back. Almost alone, assisted only by Dr. S. A. Purdy, he purchased the property for the stipulated price, the two becoming personally responsible for its payment. Both of the new owners were at the time of slender means, and in this transaction involved themselves for more than they were actually worth, leaving their sole dependence upon the slow and gradual collection of a congregation, the formation of a church organization, and in time, perhaps, its growth into a society able and willing to discharge the heavy obligations resting upon it. At this juncture they found, what both very much needed, an efficient helper and copartner in the person of Sylvanus Gedney, Esq. This friend indeed, who is still living to enjoy the result of his timely and generous action, was a man of sterling integrity, profound piety, and last but not least, an able financier. Originally a member of the Sullivan Street Methodist Protestant Church, his love of the old edifice was too strong to part with it, and he cast in his lot with those who were endeavoring to build up a new society in the locality occupied by the old one. Three such men united were a force not to be defeated by any ordinary combination of circumstances. On the 12th of December, 1842, they organized the Sullivan Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Its first member was Richard P. Berrian, who is still living. The first Board of Trustees was composed of Oliver Loveland, President; Dr. S. A. Purdy, Secretary; Isaac Foster, Treasurer; Sylvanus Gedney, James Anten, J. Montgomery, Richard P. Berrian, Mr. Leake, and Mr. Utter. The property was transferred into their hands and a Pastor appointed in the person of Rev. Gad Smith. A remarkable revival followed on his installation. Large numbers were converted, and among them some of the oldest and most valued members in the present society. In 1845 Mr. Smith was retired, having during his pastorate of two years, added over 200 to the membership. He was succeeded by the genial Joseph Low, who remained until 1847. Then came Davis W. Clark, a clear thinker, and a writer of great ability, afterward elevated to the Episcopacy. In 1849 Dr. Clark was succeeded by Dr. W. H. H. Ferris. The prosperity of the society had now become assured, and during this year and the following the increase in numbers and wealth was unprecedented. The term of 1851-2 was passed under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. L. M. Vincent, and that of 1853-54 under the pastoral care of the Rev. Silas Fitch. In 1855-56 Dr. Ferris followed, for the second time, being succeeded in 1857-58 by John B. Hagany. He remained with them but a single year, and was the only Pastor who left during his term, being early called by the church authorities to more important duties elsewhere. His successor was Rev. Charles Shelling. The advance of the church had been steady and healthy from the hour of its organization, and the time had arrived when it seemed necessary to secure a more commodious edifice to accommodate the increasing congregation. Among the first to take a prominent part in this project was the then Pastor, Dr. Shelling. In 1859 the necessary arrangements were concluded, lots on West Fourth street, the present locality, purchased, and the erection of the present elegant edifice begun. Within twelve months the building was inclosed, and within a year more the entire structure, including the white marble front, completed. The total cost of the whole was $80,000. To-day it is undoubtedly worth $150,000. With the occupancy of the new edifice, the society adopted its present title. Rev. Dr. Foster, since a Bishop, succeeded to the pastorate in 1861-62. His ministry was a fruitful one, several of the most energetic workers in the present membership being added to the fold during his pastorate. Among them was Wm. W. Cornell, whose name in connection with foreign and domestic missions, as well as church work generally, is one of the most honored in the Methodist Church. Another was Dr. Edward Fields, a physician of marked ability, and a charitable and religious organizer of no mean capacity. Dr. Foster was followed in 1863-64 by Dr. John P. Newman, since Chaplain of the United States Senate, and now absent on a foreign mission. In the pulpit of the Washington Square Church his powers as an orator had free scope, and drew large and appreciative audiences. His pastorate was an unusually happy one, and will be long remembered by both the Doctor and the society. He was followed by the classic Dr. Ridgeway, under whose administration a debt of several years' standing on the new building was paid off, and the status of the society, moral as well as material, raised to a high degree of excellence. In 1867-68 the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. Foster, who left it two years later to accept the Presidency of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. Rev. Albert H. Wyatt followed with a pastorate of great brilliancy as well as of sound spiritual growth. Many converts were received into the church, and the Sunday-school and mission work prosecuted with renewed vigor. In 1872 Mr. Wyatt was succeeded by the present Pastor.

The Washington Square is what is technically called a "pewed" church, the pews being all rented. Yet nowhere is the stranger more cordially welcomed. The congregation is much scattered, coming from Harlem, Greenpoint, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and from all parts of the City. Still the great majority are almost always present, and the services are all attended by throngs of worshipers. A young people's prayer-meeting is held on Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock, led in turn by seventy-five young men. The Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of John D. Slayback and George Myers, who have few superiors in this work, is a model one.

The present Board of Trustees is composed of the following members: Oliver Loveland, President; [illegible], Secretary; S. A. Welch, Treasurer; Sylvanus Gedney, C. E. Hadden, G. E. Myers, Robert Patton, Chas. E. Applegate, Samuel E. Hiscox.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT.

The present Pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church is by birth a native of Pennsylvania. His early home was in Wilkesbarre, in the heart of the Wyoming Valley, the scene of the famous massacre of Revolutionary memory. Here W. P. Abbott was born on the 31st of December, 1838. His boyhood was passed amid scenes which have been immortalized by Campbell, and to-day constitute one of the most truly historic localities in America. One of his grandfathers, John Abbott, was a survivor of the massacre of 1778, and another relative in the same degree, Hon. Chas. Miner, was the first Abolitionist of any prominence in the Halls of Congress. A friend and compeer of Clay and Calhoun and Webster, it was to Mr. Miner that the great expounder of the Constitution made the historic remark, "You have kindled a fire which will never go out while African slavery exists." In the society and under the tutelage of this eminent political leader, the subject of this sketch early acquired a taste for the law, a profession for which he at first deemed himself best fitted, and which he intended, on completing his education, to pursue. This determination, however, he was induced to change, and to decide upon the ministry as the field of his future efforts. The years 1854-55 he passed at Wyoming Seminary; those of 1856-57 at the Westchester Academy, Chester County; and that of 1858 at Wyoming Institute. As a student he was not remarkable for brilliancy, though always attaining a fair degree of scholarship. On leaving the last-named institution a profound change was manifest in his religious views and feelings. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wilkesbarre, and two years later joined the Wyoming Conference. This was in 1863. Three years later, in 1866, he was transferred by Bishop Thomson to Albany, N. Y. Here he became Pastor of the Ashgrove Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the largest and wealthiest of its denomination. In this new and commanding position Mr. Abbott fully justified the expectations of his friends. He rose into prominence almost without an effort, and soon became the most popular preacher of the community. During his incumbency of the Ashgrove pulpit, the then Governor, Senator Fenton, and many prominent members of the Legislature were constant attendants upon his ministrations. During his three year's pastorate of this church the membership doubled, and a debt of $28,000 upon the church edifice was canceled. On Christmas, 1867, he was the recipient of a purse of $1,000, presented at an enthusiastic gathering of his congregation, at which addresses were made by Gov. Fenton and Lieut. Col. Hine. On his departure from Albany in 1868, he was highly complimented on the success of his labors, both by the press of that city and of his native State. In 1868 Bishop Scott appointed him a member of the New-York Conference, and stationed him at Trinity Church, Newburg. Here his labors were as successful as in his former position. Large congregations attended upon his preaching, and over 300 new converts were added to the society. Four years later he received the appointment which he now holds. Of his ministry in New-York it is unnecessary to speak. On more than one occasion his present congregation have testified their regard for him in the most substantial manner. It is sufficient to say that, during the past two years of his term in the Washington square pulpit, a heavy incumbrance on the church property has been removed, and 250 converts added to its already overflowing membership. As a powerful and sympathetic preacher he has already attained a high position even in overcrowded New-York. Full of spiritual thought, his discourses are simplicity itself in arrangement and expression. He avoids over-wrought appeals to the emotions, and yet infuses a degree of warmth and vigor into his utterances which more than compensates for the loss of the former. As a preacher and as a Pastor he fully deserves the success which has hitherto attended him.

COMFORT FOR GOD'S PEOPLE IN AFFLICTION.

Sermon Preached Yesterday Morning by Rev. W. P. Abbott.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal good.—Second Corinthians, 11, xvii.

The doctrine of comfort for the people of God in affliction has ever been most prominently set forth in the sacred Scriptures. We find it everywhere proclaimed in the most telling manner. Nowhere do we find a prophecy respecting suffering for God's people, but we also find, almost immediately, a prediction of comfort as well. Isaiah, after depicting the weaknesses and transgressions of the Israelites, and declaring the manifold evils and sufferings that should result to the nation from these causes, proceeds in the very next chapter to utter words of comfort and cheer. "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, said the Lord. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished; that her iniquity is pardoned." And further on, as he becomes better acquainted with God, he shouted aloud: "Hear the voice of Him that crieth in the wilderness, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.'" Jeremiah taught the same doctrine as he looked forward to the glorious termination of the war of Israel, when he bade rejoicing for the Lord, turned their mourning to joy, and had comforted them in their sorrow, and would make them rejoice. There are those who have looked upon the Old Testament prophecies as stern, harsh, and denunciatory as though the men who gave them utterance liked to thunder their anathemas against God's chosen people; but there are, also, passages which give us to understand that there were hours when they delighted to give expression to hope and encouragement, and taking down from the willows the harps that were so long suspended they painted the glory of Israel in the brightest colors and in the most beautiful pictures. The New Testament is as full of this same evidence as the Old. Christ taught the same lesson by His presence and works and that mighty miracle which He wrought at the sepulchre of Lazarus. He comforted the weeping sisters, Martha and Mary. And in the sixth chapter of Paul to the Ephesians, after they are made to tremble under his exhortations, he encourages and inspires them with confidence, and in this chapter, from which I have chosen the text, the trials and sufferings of the Corinthians and those who ministered to them were made manifest, yet it closes with an expression of comfort in the words, "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal good."

Our subject this morning is comfort for the people of God in the midst of affliction, and there are three thoughts to which I invite your attention. In the first place, the existence of affliction is admitted. We are shown here that Christians are led to suffer affliction as well as the ungodly, and that there is no escape from this. All are made to suffer; not all alike; but all suffer to a greater or less extent. David portrayed this thought in many of his psalms "many and grevious are the afflictions of the just." Isaiah uses similar expressions, and Christ, when on this earth laying the foundation of the Church, taught the same doctrine. He spoke not of the glory and the reward alone; not of the delight of the draught of salvation; not of the splendor of the heavenly crown, but He spoke also of suffering, trouble, and tribulation. When He spoke of the beautiful mansions in His Father's house, and He was going to prepare a place for all that followed Him, where they might behold Him in His glory, He never talked of sorrow and of suffering. Know that He Himself was a child of poverty, and He uttered that plaintive cry, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air nests, but the Son of Man has not whereon to lay His head." He gave His adherents distinctly to understand that many of them at least would be brought before Kings and Magistrates; that they would be scourged in the synagogues and hated by all men for His name's sake. No one who embraced Christianity under the teaching of Christ could argue for a moment that He was deceived in any sense of the term. Christ presented both sides of the question—suffering as well as glory, humiliation as well as subsequent exaltation—and those that embraced His teachings were brought into sorrow and suffering, as well as with joy and with delight. From the hour that sin blasted Eden and drove out man, suffering has been the common lot of the race—the Christian as well as the sinner. Some may suffer to a greater extent, but all have in some sense been made to taste the bitter, bitter cup of affliction that sin has placed in the hands of the race. The babe in the cradle, whose feeble wail betokens fear as it opens its eyes to time; the middle-aged man, tormented with the agonies and disappointments of business, and the aged man, whose hoary hairs indicate his near approach to the grave—all are the subjects of sorrow and of suffering. Religion, while it can temper the wind to the shorn lamb, cannot prevent the presence of suffering, but in the midst of the storm it enables its possessor to exclaim, no matter how fiercely it rages, "The Lord of Hosts is mightier than the violence of the waters, and more powerful than the mighty waves of the sea." [illegible] to save us from contact with deep, dark, terrible suffering. Now, these afflictions which came to us are light afflictions—the term light means easy to be borne. I fancy I heard some one say how is affliction easy to be borne? He certainly must be mistaken. It cannot be he is speaking ironically, as Elijah did; it may be that he is ignorant of the subject and, however eloquently he may speak, his ignorance will betray itself. We have heard men attempt to refute the Bible, and call it a tissue of nicely-constructed fables. Others try to confound it in the light of science, try to consider the whole thing false, to ridicule religion and describe belief in it weakness, and declare it impossible to accomplish the promises it has made. Yet they have gone only a little way before they betray an amount of ignorance such as excites our pity and contempt for them. Paul is pointed at as one who knew very little of suffering, and who spoke without experience; but let us consider that for a moment. Paul ignorant of suffering! Can this be true? Let us turn to the eleventh chapter, Second Corinthians, and see whether he had any knowledge of suffering. "In labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep. In journeyings often in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by my own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren." Paul ignorant of suffering! He knew more about suffering than the Corinthians did or than we do. He bore in his body the marks of suffering for the Lord Juses Christ. He had been down in the dark waters of affliction until the waves well nigh overwhelmed him. He understood thoroughly what he was talking about when he spoke of affliction, and yet with all these sufferings that you and I never can have, he said these are light afflictions. Go to that bankrupt merchant who lost all in the late financial panic, who sees his family turned from their palatial home to take up humble quarters, who is deprived of luxury, and who sees poverty stare him in the face, tell him that afflictions are light and he will look upon you as a false friend, a tormentor more to be dreaded than Job's friends. Go to the widow who raises the death robe to kiss for the last time the lips of him who was dearer to her than life, whose form was ever manly in her sight, whose voice was melody to her ears, whose strong right arm was always outstretched in her defense, and tell her that affliction is light. Why, the iron would enter her soul, and she would shrink from you as one to be dreaded. Yet Paul, accustomed to affliction and sorrow, here insists on calling his affliction light. What does he mean? He means that our afflictions are comparatively light; they are light in comparison to what we deserve. I would like that you would go with me a little way into your past life, and call up as many acts you have committed as you can remember, as many words as you have spoken, and the effect for weal or for woe among those with whom you have mingled. As you go carefully back I want you to tell me, as you take this retrospect, what you think you deserve at the hand of God for all you have done for Him. Do you feel this morning that because of what you have done in the interest of truth and the advancement of the Church of Christ, that you are entitled to the least possible number of the woes incident to your life? Be honest, and if you are you will answer me "no." If you are honest you will tell me that you are deceitful, untruthful, that you have neglected your duty, and that you have done a hundred other forbidden things which meant only wrath, and yet in its place you have been receiving mercy, goodness, and love. Oh, how God has been blessing you! How much better he has been to you than your deserts! You have never laid claim to any blessing you enjoy because of worthiness on your part. You have asked for these things simply on the ground of the merit of Jesus Christ. Your prayer from the beginning has been "for Jesus' sake save me," and not because of anything you have done or anything you can ever do. When we see what we have done, what we have been richly deserved, and how much better God has been to us than our merits, oh, let us with Paul say—no matter how dark may have been the clouds, nor how furious the storm, let us say, "These light afflictions." Our afflictions are light again in comparison with our mercies. The blessings which God gives us so bountifully we make no note of. They come in showers like the leaves falling from the trees, but we have neither the time nor the ability to count them. And yet we receive these blessings as a matter of course; we look upon them as if they belonged to us. They excite very little surprise or love or thanksgiving, but let a cloud appear instead of one of these mercies and we are quick to mark our misfortune. We look back continually upon our sorrow, we dwell upon its details until the recital wearies our associates, and we fancy we are the most terribly oppressed and abused of all the children of God, and that our burden is greater than we can bear. It is a wonder to me that my memory is so treacherous in regard to my mercies, and so retentive in regard to suffering. We take up the iron and engrave in imperishable characters on the rock our trials and sorrows, but we take the stick and write our mercies in the sand so that the first breeze sweeps away every trace of them forever. This is wrong, for oh, how light are our afflictions in comparison with our mercies. See the condition of the blind man. For him those grand old mountains, the footstools of God, that tower above the clouds and look up toward the throne of their Maker, for him the forest, the silver stream, the sea, and everything beautiful in nature are in vain. See the deaf man, whose ears are sealed to the music of nature and the music of God, whose heart has never throbbed to the voice of affection, and say with Paul, "These light afflictions." Look at yonder land of darkness where there is no Bible to dispel the gloom that is everywhere present, where men without a knowledge of the one true and living God are living and dying in darkness, perishing for want of the bread of life, that you are permitted to enjoy, and contrast their positions with yours in the house of God. Remember that the only reason you are better than they is because you are blessed with this inestimable boon and you have the privilege of communication with the Redeemer. Remember the hopes that dwell in your heart all come from this, and as you contrast your position with theirs, say, "These light afflictions which are but for a moment." I might say that our sufferings are light when compared with the sufferings of Christ, but I dare not make the contrast.

The next thought is that afflictions are removable—"These light afflictions, which are but for a moment." Now, the Bible, in several places, speaks of affliction as short-lived and as but an hour of trial and sorrow. We are to understand that, however heavy and grievous suffering may apparently be, it is not lasting. The end is soon to come. I hear some one say this is a mistake; my whole life has been a life of affliction; one long chain of labor, sorrow, and consuming pain. This is a mistake. You may think so, but, I care not how dark may be your life, the clouds will sometimes have a silver lining. But, admitting it is true, what is your life? It is only a moment. I am speaking in comparison with the life beyond; of the eternity into which we will enter. It is only a moment from the cradle to the grave. What are the emblems of life we have here? They are but the vapors that rise in the early morning on the mountains, that appear a little while, and then vanish in the light of the sun. They are but the grass, bright and green in the morning, but cut before night by the scythe of the mower. They are like the flowers, that blossom and bloom, then wither, and are lost forever. Oh, life is so short. I would like to ask some of the older men in the congregation how long life seems to them. How brief! A minister said to me the other day: "Eighty-three Summers have whitened my locks, but it appears only yesterday when I was a little boy gamboling round my mother's knee." Yes, truly life is light in comparison with eternity. It is only a lightning's flash, a meteor's glare, a falling star, a wasting dew-drop. How quickly it passes away. Here then as we contrast the life of the flesh with eternity we see the truth of the assertion that these afflictions are to last but for a moment. These light afflictions are but for a moment and work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Misfortunes are not to be our masters but our servants. We are to bring them into subjection to accomplish grand things for us. How many receive afflictions as something to be borne with patience, and we try to be as patient as we can and wait for their departure, forgetting the grand purposes that God intends to accomplish through them. Others receive them as marks of God's displeasure and ask what they have done to deserve them. Affliction is not an evidence of God's angry punishment, but of love and mercy. He designs you to accomplish something grander than you could accomplish without it. Silver we know is purified only when the smith's face is reflected in the metal. We are not to look upon affliction as something to be borne with patience, but as something that is strengthening our faith, adding to our patience, developing our moral strength more, and leading us nearer to God, until the face of Jesus is reflected in our souls. What a great contrast Paul presents in this chapter. I sometimes wonder what Paul meant by glory. He was caught up to the third heavens, and language could not portray the delights he beheld. "Eye has not seen, nor ear heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man to conceive what God has in store for those who love him." We cannot explain about the glory, but we have a true light here that should cheer every heart, and convince us that these sufferings that we are being made to pass through and endure here are leading us to joys that cannot be mentioned in comparison with our trials and sufferings. Just as the moments are exceeded by eternity, just as the joy of man is exceeded by the joy of the angels, just as the human smile is exceeded by the smile of the Almighty, so much grander will our joys be than our sufferings—so much grander than earthly happiness will be heavenly joy for ever. Sorrow here means joy hereafter, and every insult and affront received in the name of Jesus will redound to our own glory.

Brethren, no matter how various our temples, let us be encouraged with this thought, that these light afflictions which are but for a moment, work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Let them be sanctified to our good, as God designed them to be sanctified, and the glory be ours to enjoy with Jesus eternal peace and happiness.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Lieut. Cameron, who was sent out to East Africa to inquire into the state of trade of that district, has furnished to the English Foreign Office a long report, in which he intimates that the suppression of the traffic will be impossible until communication is established with the civilized world. He suggests the construction of a cheap railway from Bagomoyo to Ujiji, and afterwards the employment of European commissioners, with a sufficient force to put down those engaged in the slave trade. Whole districts, he reports, have been depopulated by the native dealers and the Arabs, though he considers the latter are not to blame. At present, he informs Lord Derby, there is a war between the Arabs and Mirambo, who destroys the villages of those who do not side with him, and carries off all the slaves he can obtain.

A NEW COLLIERY.

AN IMPORTANT MINING EXPERIMENT.

THE DIAMOND DRILL AT WORK NEAR POTTSVILLE—SINKING THE SHAFTS—THE MINE TO BE OPEN NEXT YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

I visited yesterday the scene of a new and important experiment in deep mining, which is of interest to all producers and consumers of anthracite coal. Though not in such danger of near exhaustion as threatens the English coal miners, our American supply of anthracite is daily growing smaller, and is becoming year by year more difficult to reach. The easily-worked and quickly-marketed coals near the surface were mined out long ago, in the days which gave Pottsville its name and fame as the coal metropolis of America, and since that time the veins have been followed deeper and deeper, until our mines are in a fair way to rival the deepest workings of England itself. It is in reference to this subject that your correspondent has taken some pains to gain correct information of the most important mining experiment ever made in this country—the deep shafts of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, a mile and a half north of this place. The important features are the depth of the shafts—nearly 1,000 feet deeper than any others in the country—and the entirely novel method employed in sinking them.

As required by the mining laws of Pennsylvania, for a reason but too plainly shown at Avondale and West Pittston, these are twin shafts. They are situated about seven hundred feet apart, and are to be sunk to the mammoth vein, which at that point lies at an estimated depth of 1,500 feet from the surface. The deepest pits in England are, the Houghton, 780 feet in depth; the Ryehope, 1,080 feet; and the Dunkenfield, 2,060 feet. The last named cost $500,000 and ten years' time, and was sunk to reach a coal vein 4 feet 8½ inches thick—an unpleasantly significant proceeding on the part of the English miners. The deepest shaft in this country is the Hickory, which, curiously enough, is situated but a quarter of a mile from those under consideration, and which is 666 feet in depth, developing a total thickness of seventy-six feet of coal. This shaft was sunk in 428 working days, and cost $100,000. The new shafts will develop a coal area of four miles long and 4,500 feet wide, with a total thickness of nearly 100 feet of coal. Putting the thickness of workable coal at only seventy-five feet, however, to insure being within limits, this gives the enormous quantity of 160,000,000 tons of coal, half of which, according to the usual computation, can be transported to market and sold. The rest will be left in the mines to support the roof, or will go to swell the immense heaps of waste which form such a prominent feature in all anthracite landscapes. It is another curious fact that though these shafts are but a quarter of a mile from the Hickory, and are to reach the same vein or bed of coal, they must go nearly or quite 1,000 feet deeper to find it. The vein sinks that much in this short distance.

In such a gigantic undertaking as this the element of time is of the utmost importance, as during all the time the shafts are being sunk and the colliery opened money goes out very freely without coming back at all; so that any process which economizes either time or labor is of great consequence, and it is for this reason that capitalists and scientific men all over the world are keenly watching the Reading Company's bold experiment. The new diamond drill is here undergoing a crucial test of its efficiency for deep boring operations, and, thus far, has stood it admirably. The exact figures are kept secret, but it is understood that the cost of sinking by this method is nearly or quite as much, foot by foot, as by the old method of hand-drilling, (which, in the Hickory shaft above quoted, was $147 50 per lineal foot.) The saving is in the time, and is about fifty per cent. of that—no small economy when you multiply $147 50 by 1,500, and calculate the interest.

As its name denotes, this drill works by means of diamonds; genuine Brazilian crystals, though, as may well be imagined, only imperfect forms, "borts," and black diamonds are used, the brilliant gems being reserved for luxury, as heretofore, but even these "poor relations" cost $11 a karat, and a well-furnished "bit," or drill-head, two inches in diameter, the size used by the company, costs about $250.

This is not a scientific treatise, and I shall not attempt to explain the workings of the machine to practical minds. Suffice it to say that its efficiency is found in the wonderful hardness of the diamond and its wear-resisting properties. I have seen diamonds which did not show "fazing" after boring their way through 500 feet of hard rock; but, as a general thing, they need resetting, so as to present a fresh grinding surface, after going 250 or 300 feet. They are firmly set in a cylindrical mass of brass or iron, and make their way through the rock by rubbing and grinding against it. This "bit," as it is called, is carried on the end of a line of ordinary gas-pipes, made to revolve with great speed by means of a Root rotary engine, driven by compressed air, while a constant stream of water is forced through rods and bit to moisten the drill and wash away the sediment produced. In shallow trial borings this drill easily bores through rock at the rate of one foot a minute; but in actual work like this, its employers are satisfied with an average of forty feet per day of twenty-four hours. It is now employed very extensively in testing lands for coal or minerals, and for boring artesian wells. There are two kinds—the solid bit, which simply makes a hole, and the hollow or core bit, which takes out a solid section of the rock through which it passes, and it is made of various sizes, from an inch to a foot in diameter.

In boring these shafts five drills are used, and each bores five holes, so that twenty-five holes are bored in the entire area, which is in the east shaft 15 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 6 inches, and in the west 21 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. In the latter shaft the number of holes is increased to thirty-five. These holes are bored from 250 to 300 feet at a time, the distance being determined to some extent by the strata penetrated, as a change from a hard rock to a soft one is found to deflect the rods slightly from the perpendicular, especially if the strata are much inclined. When all the holes are bored in one shaft the machines are removed to the other, while the first is blasted out to the depth of the holes. The boring is performed in about six weeks, but it takes two months or more to blast out and remove the rock; for the drill-holes answer only to the ordinary drill-holes used in blasting, and by no means remove all the rock in the shaft. The drill leaves them clean of dirt or rock, but full of water. They are then filled with fine gravel to within three or four feet of the top; a packing of clay is inserted, and on this a cartridge containing about a pound of dynamite, which is connected with an electric battery two or three hundred feet above; the holes are then tamped with clay, the wires leading from the exploders in each are connected with each other and with the battery, the men scramble up the timbering out of harm's way, and when all is ready a turn of the crank shivers the solid rock into cobble stones quicker than one could wink. Then down comes the big iron tub, the fragments are shoveled into it, a fresh section of the holes is cleared of gravel, and the work goes on *da capo*. Only from one-third to one-half of the holes are usually blasted at a time, those in the centre being "fired" first, as this plan has been found the most satisfactory. It leaves the sides of the shaft straight and even, from a miner's point of view, though a novice would consider them jagged enough, and no after-blasting is required to trim them up.

The west shaft has now reached a depth of 790 feet, the east one of 900, and in a visit which your correspondent paid them yesterday, under the auspices of Gen. Henry Pleasants, Chief Engineer of the company, he had what he was tempted at the time to call the "melancholy pleasure" of descending the deeper one. It was neither an imposing nor an attractive scene in its present stage of development. There was simply a big hole in the ground with a partition running down through the middle of it, a windlass over it, an engine-house at one side, and a number of inchoate buildings standing near. Up and down the shaft were passing huge iron buckets, each bringing a ton of rock and refuse to the surface, at the instigation of a wire rope an inch and three-quarters in thickness, backed by a sixty-horse engine. Far down, seemingly half way to the center of the earth, a few points of light were moving about in an apparent area of one square foot, and between these and the sunlight was a vast stretch of inky blackness. The little company of guests stood on the brink, while the conductor, Mr. C. W. Hughes, of Gen. Pleasant's corps, rattled off the facts and figures for our enlightenment. This shaft, he said, was to be used at the first solely for coal; the west shaft would be reserved for the use of the men, for air and water, and the general police of the mine, but if future business required, it would also be used for raising coal; this shaft was in two compartments, with a temporary "brattice," or air-course, while the west one had three, the air-course there being a permanent feature; there was little trouble from water, as most of what they had came from near the surface. It was caught in channels running round the shaft, and conducted into a "sump," or reservoir, at the bottom of a slope which connects with the shaft about 400 feet down, and was pumped out from there. The water which found its way below, or which was forced there in using the drills, was easily pumped out by a small pump temporarily let down. At present the pumps were only running eight hours a day, throwing out in that time 425,000 gallons of water, a mere bagatelle for a coal mine. The buckets we saw were moving at the rate of 600 feet a minute, but when the work was finished, and the powerful engines intended for it were in position, it was the intention to raise the buckets, or cages, as the case may be, the whole distance in that time. Then he told how men had been killed by falling down the shaft, or by having bits of rock drop on them from above; how one poor fellow tumbled down and struck the rope three hundred feet below with such force that the stiff wire cable bent into a bight, and when the cage on the opposite side took down some men to look for him, brought him to the surface balancing on the rope. But it brought him dead, for the terrible fall, or the terrible blow had killed him instantly.

Then we were invited to descend. The others "hadn't come prepared," but your correspondent felt it his duty to see the thing to the bottom; so a rubber coat was procured, a miner's hat and lamp found, and, accompanied by two guides, we stepped into the bucket, which forthwith began to descend. Then came a vivid consciousness of hanging for life on a slender rope no thicker than one's wrist, no thicker than have broken scores of times in other mines, and dashed their victims, lifeless, on the rock below. Under such circumstances one can understand his minister when he talks of a "realizing sense of the uncertainty of life." Looking over the side, the wet timbering of the shaft glistened in the lamp light, and seemed to contract gradually as it went down, until at the bottom there was scarcely room to stand. Then looking upward, with a quick glance, for the dropping water made such an attempt very much like looking up in a thunderstorm, the sides of the shaft contracted in that direction also, and showed only a patch of light which one might have covered with his hat. The bucket, or rather the cage which accompanied it, sank with a steady, gentle motion, sliding down a pair of guides, which kept it in position, until within about a hundred feet of the bottom, when the cage was caught in a rest, fixed there for it, and the bucket, left to itself, spun round and round from that point to the bottom. It was only about fifteen minutes after the firing of a blast, which exploded ten holes—but the dynamite makes little smoke, and an exhaust fan carried off the foul air so rapidly—that we found the atmosphere at the bottom as fresh as that on top. Ten men, dressed in rubber coats and overalls, immediately detached our bucket, and began filling it with the wreck of the blast, which lay heaped on the floor in fragments, so small that every one of them could be handled with perfect ease. The walls were composed of a hard blue sandstone, streaked with irregular veins of quartz, and our conductor pointed out a thin seam of coal—perhaps eight inches in thickness—which had in some way become crowded in among the sandstone, forming what the miners call a "leader," because, if followed up, it would lead to a larger vein below.

These men work in gangs, which relieve each other every eight hours, so that the work goes on day and night without stopping, there being three "shifts," as the miners say, in twenty-four hours. Sunday forms the only exception to the rule; from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday the mine is still.

There was but little to be seen below. We did not write our names on the walls, but we soon got into our bucket again and returned to daylight, satisfied that we could boast of having been down the deepest shaft in America, and nine hundred feet from daylight.

The work is now going on with very great rapidity. In May this shaft progressed 112 feet, in June 101½, in July 106½, and this month it will exceed 100. By Christmas they expect to test the mammoth vein by means of the drill-holes, and reach it with the shaft early in the Spring of 1875. By that time the work of putting up a breaker, engine-houses, pumps, and all the complicated and costly machinery of a first-class colliery will be well advanced. Then will come the inside work of "turning gangways," laying track, "opening breasts," "driving shutes and headings," and all the technical operations which your readers neither know nor care about; and in a short time, probably before the closing of the shipping season, the new colliery will be sending to market a thousand tons a day.

DON CARLOS AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

The manifesto of Don Carlos to the various powers does not find much favor with the French press, which cannot understand how any piece of writing can remove the hostile feeling produced by so many odious acts of cruelty, robbery, and oppression committed by his followers. The *Constitutionnel* makes the following observations on the incident: "The overtures of Germany to the European nations to obtain the recognition of the Spanish Government has provoked an address from Don Carlos to the Christian powers. The tone of that document is extremely violent toward the men of the Republican Government. The Pretender repudiates the responsibility of the massacres and fires with which he is reproached by Marshal Serrano's Cabinet, supported on that point by the German press, and he lays them to the charge of the Liberal Army. As to the execution of Capt. Schmidt, the Duke de Madrid explains himself very boldly, the Prussian officer having been taken, he says, revolver in hand, throwing petroleum into the houses. He was tried and executed, as every spy and incendiary ought to be. But the most important point of the paper is that which concerns the threatened intervention of Germany. The pretender drapes himself in the folds of the national standard, and with the cry of 'Viva la Espana!' he declares himself ready to fight the foreigner. Such tactics are adroit, and, as we have said, the Spaniards are of an independent and warlike temperament which would range them *en masse*, without distinction of opinions, under the banner of him who might combat foreign influence. Don Carlos, therefore, by a rapid evolution, plants himself in the face of Germany as the champion of Spanish independence, and at the same blow he treats the Republicans as bad patriots who summon foreigners to the defense of their tottering power. He believes in the future success of his cause; he has faith in the courage of his partisans; he is preparing to plant the lilied flag on the gates of Madrid, and he declares himself ready to die at the side of his cannons for the defense of Spain. The tone, full of firmness and much less exaggerated as enthusiasm than the rest of the document, is an indication of what must be expected from an intervention in the Peninsula. As we have before observed, nothing but a terrible and interminable war could result. Therefore, the most absolute neutrality should be observed."

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

When theoretical and practical men differ in opinion respecting the feasibility of any proposed scheme, says the *Engineer*, an actual experiment affords them the only means of ascertaining which of them is in the right. Rival opinions, conflicting statements, and contradictory assertions have existed for years with regard to the possibility of tunneling under the Channel, and as yet nothing has been done or attempted to be done, with the exception of some endeavors of a private character to which we shall allude, to solve the problem. If we sum up the opinions hitherto expressed by geologists and engineers respecting the Channel Tunnel, it will be found that while the former do not go so far as to deny the possibility of the undertaking, yet they entertain grave doubts of its feasibility. As an instance of an obstacle, which geologists regard as calculated seriously to imperil the success of engineering subterranean works, may be mentioned land springs. These certainly give a great deal of trouble occasionally, but no engineer would be deterred solely on that account from carrying out the undertaking. Assuming uniform conditions to prevail in the same strata, the remark of Sir John Hawkshaw is very appropriate. He has observed that at a sufficient depth it is of no more consequence that the sea may be above the tunnel than a mountain. The cost of running preparatory driftways in order to determine the ultimate practicability of the scheme has been estimated at £80,000. It has been stated that the Great Northern Railway of France is willing to contribute a portion of this, provided the London, Chatham, and Dover, and South-eastern lines on this side of the channel will furnish their quota. The proposition is fair and reasonable. Until some trial of this description is made, it is idle to speculate on the contingencies which may occur, or to enter into details respecting the character of the permanent structure. The best form to be adopted, the most suitable materials, and the mechanical arrangements for their transport, and for insuring ventilation, are all matters which it is quite premature to discuss at present.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

CONSIDERATION BY THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE—SUGGESTION FROM A LADY.

A question of smoke-consuming is engaging the attention of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, and a lady at a recent meeting came to their assistance. This lady, who is the wife of Judge Brinckerhoff, of Mansfield, wrote a letter suggesting a simple remedy that she had discovered when urged by necessity. She said: "I have been able to make some experiments that I think solve the difficulty. My conclusion is that the offensive particles of coal smoke can be as easily managed as running water, gas, or any kind of drainage. My wonder is that it has so long escaped the attention of the scientists. Coal smoke begins to fall the moment it leaves the flue, unless blown away by a current of air. Now, if the mouth of the flue were turned downward, into an inclosure free from currents, all the unconsumed particles would fall immediately; only mere vapor would rise, and that would do no harm. The use of coal so spoiled our rain-water that we could not rest until I had hit upon some plan to remedy it. About four years ago I succeeded at a cost of about $2. The kitchen flue was so arranged that it no longer soils the water. No money would induce me to do without this arrangement so far as my own comfort is concerned. The cost of its adoption in private houses would be very ligh, and I believe, manufacturers would find it a great saving to build their smoke-stacks in conformity with this plan. I do not claim that it consumes the smoke, but it pens it up, and saves at least twenty per cent. of the heat. If it should seem to your committee that there is any value in my suggestion so far as understood, I should be happy to meet you and explain to the best of my ability all that I have learned. I wish to visit your city during the Exposition, say about the 15th. If it is your pleasure then to appoint a time and place, I will be glad to avail myself of the opportunity. I wish to say that curving downward of the flue helps instead of hindering draft. I have never seen a smoke-consumer, but I have no idea that this plan conflicts at all with any patent now in use, as it is simply taking advantage of a natural law."

The meeting resolved unanimously to invite Mrs. Brinckerhoff to be present on the 15th of September, when she will have greater opportunity to explain her experiments. At the same meeting a special committee, appointed to consider the matter, made a preliminary report, in the course of which it is said:

"Experience proves that consumption of smoke is impossible. That it may be to a considerable extent prevented has been satisfactorily demonstrated, but still there is great diversity of opinion as to the best means of prevention. An inordinate quantity of smoke is occasioned by insufficient draft in the flue; by spasmodic and careless feeding of the fire; by the use of coal containing an extraordinary quantity of bituminous matter, and by various other conditions of more or less importance, all of which are either preventable or susceptible of considerable alleviation. At the same time there are few subjects which present more difficulties and perplexities than this, and certainly none which, in the present condition of information upon it, are less liable to derive benefit from legislation. The inquiries of your committee have demonstrated a remarkable unanimity on the part of manufacturers to adopt, of their own free will, any good apparatus for the prevention of smoke, and an equally unanimous expression of opinion that no thoroughly effective invention has yet been presented to the community. A declaration so comprehensive and sweeping will excite surprise among those who have given the subject only superficial attention, but its truthfulness was made sufficiently apparent, as far as it relates to the devices to which the attention of the committee was specifically directed. It was found at one establishment that the draft of insufficient flues had been largely increased by a jet of steam upon the fire, which is the main point worthy of notice in a patented "consumer" that has been applied at large cost, and really reduces the volume of smoke by preventing, in some degree, its formation; but at another place, the peculiar construction and arrangement of the furnace grates, with a good flue, give equally satisfactory results. It is thought the plan referred to involved most that is valuable in the premises, but your committee favor additional investigation on account of the magnitude and importance of the subject, and, therefore, suggest a series of careful experiments with the several devices for the prevention of smoke which promise results worth seeking. It seems proper that the experiments should be conducted by the city, and as some of the city institutions—notably the Water Works—are making more smoke than any private corporation, they furnish the best subjects for a thorough, practical test. It would be manifestly unjust for the city to force upon manufacturers—who really produce less than one-fifth of the smoke complained of—an apparatus which has not proved its capabilities to encompass, in any desirable degree, the end sought, and it is evident that when the facts are properly understood by the law-making power there will be no desire to precipitate legislation which will prove oppressive and mischievous. The producing interest being paramount in Cincinnati, there is no doubt but that the best good of the city will always be sought and jealously conserved by her manufacturers."

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Correspondence of the London News.

VEUTA DE BANOS, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

Notwithstanding it being war time, and a period of the greatest interest in the present struggle, the train in which I am traveling goes on its ordinary course, but, unfortunately, goes no further than this place, and does not enable me to reach Miranda to-night, where I am most anxious to arrive in time to be present at the operations. I have just received information of importance from thence. It is that Marshal Zabala (as I ventured to state in my last letter was highly probable) has determined to relieve Vittoria from its pending danger, isolated as it has been by Gen. Dorregary's late movement, he being now intrenched at La Puebla de Arganzon, (half way between Miranda and Vittoria.) Zabala has 22,000 men, 1,800 cavalry, and forty-seven guns, being every available man and arm he can spare—and ill spare too—since he leaves Logrono exposed to a sudden and vigorous attack by his very near neighbors.

He marches to-day, late in the afternoon, or at dawn to-morrow morning. Gen. Moriones is reported to have renewed his advance, and to have actually entered Estella, but this I do not believe, as I think his movement is a mere diversion. It is only reasonable to infer that such is the case when one considers that Marshal Concha would not, if he could, have entered it with the entire army, but would first have endeavored to defeat the Carlists in a pitched battle on the heights of Abarzuza. How, then, can Moriones, with half his force, enter such a position, commanded as it is, on all sides, by mountains, on which an active enemy is intrenched?

The conscription is being actively carried out through the whole country—a proof of how weary the people are of the strain made upon them—in order to fill the gaps in the army made by death, wounds, and sickness. Even the Government *Gazette* is compelled to admit disturbances on account of drawing the lots in a multiplicity of cases in all the provinces north, east, south, and west. The most serious riot was in Granada the other day, where the peasantry, becoming exasperated, rose up in arms and inflicted considerable losses upon the troops. Eight of their own number were killed in the streets, besides which many were wounded. The voting-boxes are broken, and the proceedings have to be postponed constantly. This is with regard to the ordinary call for conscripts, not that of the "extraordinary reserve" recently resolved upon—which, by the way, it is said, will only produce 50,000 out of the 125,000 required. The married recruits not being exempt, it is not to be wondered at that the women are the active promoters and principal combatants also in most of the disturbances. The civil guards and carabineers have as much as they can do, too, in attempting to enforce the drawing with some show of legality. As fast as one town has supplied its quota under the protection of their authority, another receives a visit from them, and so on through each province.

It is amusing to read in the different periodicals allusions to the vast enterprise of many of our leading business houses who make colossal fortunes (it is to be feared that the figures given are much exaggerated) out of some articles peculiar to Spanish soil, but which are utterly neglected to be turned to profitable account in the country itself. Comparisons are made between the amounts which have to be drawn out of the vitals of the people for the purposes of war, and the innumerable useful objects to which the same money could be applied if our peaceful example were followed. England never stood so high in the estimation of Spaniards as at this moment. If the nation would continue to indulge in these reflections, it might some day cease to have that hankering after the vain shadow of military glory the reality of which has so long passed away. Go into any of the large towns, and one cannot fail to be struck with the paucity of articles of home industry. The commonest articles, those upon which the cost of freight and duty have to be added to French and English prices, are far oftener to be met with than native manufactures of the same description. The best shops, too, are, generally speaking, kept by Frenchmen or Germans. The fact of our Government having recognized that of Marshal Serrano is even brought to bear upon the subject, since nothing will convince the industrious journalists but that we have made our acknowledgment subject to some commercial advantages on our side.

Marshal Espartero, seeing the unhappy state at which his country has arrived, has offered his services to the Duke De la Torre. Alas! it is too late for the old hero to enter into the lists once more and literally fight his battles over again. Age brings infirmities in its train, and the country must be satisfied with the veteran leader's sage counsel to his not much younger successor, Marshal Zabala—unless the story of the Cid is to be reenacted in the vicinity of his last resting place near Burgos.

EGYPT.

THE COTTON CROP AND SLAVE TRADE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

After much uncertainty, his Highness the Khédive has decided not to leave Egypt this Summer. Orders had been given to prepare his yacht for sea, an agent had been sent to Vichy to purchase horses and carriages and to engage apartments for him. Even the train which was to carry his personal baggage to Alexandria was ready, when, at the last moment, he decided to remain. The chief reason given for this sudden determination is the great improvement in his health, and, as he intended to land at Naples or Genoa, it would have been almost necessary to visit the King of Italy. This would have entailed a visit to Paris, and a third, as a matter of course, to Constantinople. His Highness, feeling unequal to all this fatigue and excitement, has resolved instead to make a tour in the interior of Egypt, where his presence cannot fail to be of the utmost benefit to the affairs of the country.

The attention of his Highness and his Ministers is much occupied by projects for improving the cotton produce of Egypt. Although for the present it is most profitable to the cultivators to grow the coarse white cotton, yet the constant and steady deterioration in quality of the general yield is a bad sign. The truth is that year by year the land is becoming more and more impoverished. No manure is returned to the soil, what animal manure there is being used as fuel, and the only source of improvement is the annual deposit of Nile mud. But even this, though rich in silicates, gives no phosphates, and, under the present system of irrigation, is but sparingly supplied.

The only great public work now under consideration is the improvement of the Barrage; but the engineering difficulties connected with it are very great, and an alternative project is likely to be adopted, viz., an extensive system of irrigation by means of canals derived from the Nile at a high level, and distributed over the country in smaller branches. The whole will be under Government control, and will save the great expense of pumping engines and labor, as at present necessary, besides supplying the land with a larger proportion of the fresh soil with which the Nile stream is charged.

There is every prospect of a most abundant inundation. The rise of the river has exceeded nineteen pics, and some little uneasiness is felt. When the inundation exceeds twenty-six pics the dykes are in danger, and should any of the larger dykes give way a wide extent of country would be laid under water.

A question has lately risen concerning some alleged exceptional duties upon coal levied by the Egyptian Government at Port Said. The coal in question is imported for supplying steamers on passages through the canal. According to treaty, a duty of eight per cent. is levied upon all imports, and goods discharged in Egyptian territory are of course liable to this duty; but, on proof being furnished of re-exportation within six months, the Egyptian Government always returns a rebate of duty to the amount of seven per cent. Hitherto the Egyptian Government has not strictly exercised its rights at Port Said, but, in view of the attempts made by the Canal Company to obtain privileges for the canal and its ports incompatible with treaties, even to the extent of claiming that Ismailia and Port Said should be considered free ports, the Khédive has resolved to put in force there also the rule that holds good in the rest of his dominions.

We are much interested by the letters which have lately appeared in the *Times* concerning the slave trade on Egyptian territory. Of the Khédive's sincerity in desiring the suppression of the trade there is no doubt, but this is not easy to compass. Before Sir S. Baker's expedition, the slave trade had been tacitly permitted in the Soudan, and that expedition was the first great attempt made to put an end to it. This could not be effected without annexing and bringing under Egyptian control the vast regions of the interior. But, though everything was done by the Government to insure success, the expedition proved a failure, and I have heard that from first to last it cost about £420,000, and the lives of some 1,200 men. Sir S. Baker cannot fairly be blamed for the issue. The natural obstacles were too great to be overcome, and it was an attempt to effect in a year or two what will require a long series of years. As regards the Arab, Abou Saoud, whom the Khédive, at Col. Gordon's request, has allowed to accompany the expedition, it is but fair to conclude that he was not so guilty as appeared, for otherwise honorable men like Cherif Pasha and Nubar Pasha would not have acquitted him. The man, no doubt, had been a slave-owner; the ivory trade is hardly possible otherwise, for ivory requires bearers, and these must be either slaves or impressed natives, paid for in cattle, which, as the natives are unwilling to sell them, are taken by force. It is this vicious circle which the Egyptian Government has resolved to break through, by prohibiting all private ivory trading. But it should be borne in mind that until Sir S. Baker's expedition the slave trade was permitted, and Abou Saoud strenuously proclaims his innocence of most of the charges brought against him. The Egyptian Government, knowing the man's great experience and knowledge of the country, thought he could not be put to a worse use than hanging, but even now he goes under threat of death if caught playing any tricks. I had a long conversation with him in Cairo just before his departure. His knowledge of the chiefs and people between the great lakes, Mount Mjumbiro and Gondokoro, is very extensive, and he gave most interesting details of that country. He is a young and handsome man, of polished manners, and extremely intelligent, not at all like the truculent character he is supposed to be. All this of course proves nothing, but the Khédive has sent him with Col. Gordon as a person likely to be of much service toward effecting the desired end: that is, the suppression of the slave trade in the Soudan, an end which his Highness has undoubtedly at heart, but which neither he nor any other human power can effect as if by magic and without great perseverance and energy.

A FRENCH GENERAL INSULTED.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes: "At the Correctional Tribunal of Rouen Gen. Lebrun, holding a command in that town, appeared the other day as a prosecutor against a discharged soldier, named Lepretre, for using abusive language to him. The General deposed that on the afternoon of Aug. 2 he went in his carriage to make a call upon the Archbishop. He was in uniform, and as he drew near to the Archiepiscopal Palace he heard repeated vociferations, which he thought at first proceeded from some drunken people quarreling. But as he alighted he turned round mechanically, and saw the defendant hooting him, and with menacing gesture pointing him out to a group of people. He heard him say, 'Ah! look at that one who is high up and condemns poor fellows to die of hunger.' The General rushed at him and called him a cowardly and miserable slanderer. The man, after hesitating a moment as if he meant to strike him, rushed round and ran away, and he ran after him. He was arrested by some soldiers and others, who stopped him. The General then said, 'Why do you insult me, wretch that you are?' The man replied, 'It is you who insult me, and you have the best of it, for you are armed and I am not.' Then he continued, 'You do a pretty piece of work; you back up people who betrayed France and sold her provinces. They were not proud then; oh, no; they crouched before the enemy. And now your journals will say to-morrow that an individual of the worst sort has insulted a man who wears epaulettes.' Lepretre pleaded drunkenness, but this was denied by the General and other witnesses; and he was sentenced to thirteen month.' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs."

THE FORTIFICATION OF METZ.

So diligently have the Germans used their possession of Metz that the great works which the French first projected in 1867, after Sadowa, have been not only carried to full completion, but their original conception much improved on. This is more particularly the case with Fort St. Quentin, which every traveler now recognizes as dominating the hills on the opposite side of the Moselle to the city. Its imperfect extent within the enceinte as laid out by the French for giving room for modern great guns was commented on by the German engineers as soon as it fell into their hands. This is now completely remedied and the power of the fort greatly increased by the erection of the so-called West Fort, a huge outwork which covers the west side of the St. Quentin hill, and commands the country toward Gravelotte. The other great improvement made by the Germans in the strength of the new enceinte of detached works was designed and begun by their predecessors, but was not far enough advanced in 1870 to be of any service to Bazaine's army when inclosed. This is the so-called Fort St. Privat (named from quite another St. Privat than that near Gravelotte) which is built above the city on the right or east bank of the Moselle, three thousand yards outside the works, and completely closes the opening along the valley of the river, which was left before by the inability of the great works of St. Quentin and Queulen to cross their fire on this side. It gives also a new secure strategical point of issue for the defenders of Metz to debouch from, if they so wish, into the most open part of the country round the works.

WHAT CAME OF EDUCATING A COOK.

The announcement of the death of Prof. Blot recalls to the Boston *Transcript* a story of "real thrift," on the part of a domestic, which was told at the time of the course of lectures on cookery delivered by him in Boston. A lady at her own expense sent her cook to the Professor's class, and was delighted with her progress. At the end of the course, she expressed to the cook her gratification at the result, and was surprised to learn that the functionary was engaged in looking for another place now. "Why, Bridget, you are not going to leave me; if you had not intended to remain with me I should not have sent you to learn cooking." "Indade, mum, you don't expect me to cook the new way on the old wages."

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

In the absence of the opera and high art concert music in London, promenade concerts have been instituted, and, according to the critic of the *Figaro*, under the most promising auspices. He says: "Thanks to the untiring exertions of Messrs. Gatti, of M. Hervé, of Mr. John Russell, and, in fact, of all concerned in the undertaking, the arrangements, both musical and administrative, have been brought to the highest possible pitch of perfection which human taste and skill and practically unlimited capital can at present devise. It is absurd to say, although this may be perhaps the solitary exception which will prove the rule, that *entrepreneurs* look solely to finances; that they care nothing for art, and are only too ready to sacrifice any ideas of artistic perfection for the sake of mere money-getting. The promenade concert is a case in point. In many instances, to my personal knowledge, the Messrs. Gatti have withstood the great temptation—a temptation offered by many long-headed friends—to save a penny here and retrench a little there, and to decrease the outlay for financial reasons at the expense of art, but they have utterly refused to do anything of the sort. They, finding their conductor of last year overweighted by his work, at once undertook to remedy the defect, and to increase their already large expenses by the engagement of M. Hervé, the author of 'Le Petit Faust,' and who bears on the Continent a justly high reputation both as a composer and as a musician. They next dismissed their old band, and in place of them engaged the very flower of English musicians to form the orchestra. I say it without fear of contradiction, that the present orchestra of the promenade concerts is the very finest which has ever been brought together for promenade concert purposes; and in this respect, where so many less ardent devotees of art are apt to retrench and accept an inferior article, under the assumption that anything will do for a promenade concert, they have voluntarily largely increased their expenses in order to extend the artistic reputation of the establishment. The auditorium is a model of comfort and luxurious ease, the artists engaged—of whom a very large proportion are natives of Britain—are of the very highest class, and everything which could possibly be done for enjoyment and comfort has been carried out liberally and effectively. If the present season prove a financial success, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, it will show conclusively that the ordinary Briton is not quite so callous and apathetic to excellence of detail as has been too hastily imagined; that he can appreciate that which is good, and is only too glad of the opportunity of availing himself of it. Of the high character of the band I have already spoken. The overture to 'Guillaume Tell' showed at once its own strength and the merits of its conductor, and although the final allegro vivace was taken rather too slowly, the capabilities of the orchestra were at once fully established. Mr. Levy has long ago been accepted by promenade concert audiences. Herr Wieniawski, the Polish violinist, made his *rentrée*, after three years of absence; while Mr. Carlton, a baritone who has for some years past been starring in America, Mlle. Benati, a soprano from St. Petersburg and Vienna, Mr. Harvey, a trombone player, and Mlle. Bianchi, made their *débuts*, with what success I shall, except with regard to the latter artiste, take another opportunity of saying. Those who remember Mlle. Bianchi only as a second soprano at the Royal Italian Opera will be fairly surprised at the talents she shows on the concert stage. It is rarely we have heard a voice so pure, a style so unaffected and pleasing, and a young singer so accomplished as the lady in question. She has faults, it is true, but they are mere faults of youth, which will doubtless disappear when her voice is more fully developed (she is yet but seventeen years old) and her style more matured. Her voice in *timbre* greatly resembles what we remember of that of Mme. Nilsson four or five years ago, and with moderate care and study she will not only make a very useful artist, but has before her a future of the most brilliant kind. With regard to the *pièce de résistance*—the new Cantata (or Heroic Symphony, as it is called) for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra—I must take another occasion to speak in detail. The original French work is by M. Hervé himself, and is far better than the English adaptation, for which Mr. Alfred Thompson is responsible. The latter is not only carelessly or hastily written, but, what is far more serious, offers immense and almost impracticable difficulties in phrasing for the singers. The music, except that the recitatives are far too long, and that the rare quality of originality is lacking, is very pretty and tasteful; it at all times shows sound, musicianlike skill and profound knowledge of instrumentation, and in more respects than one—the way, for instance, in which the National Anthem is contrapuntally worked in with the battle music—it displays sound musical knowledge. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the talents of M. Hervé are shown to better advantage in bouffe music or in burlesques of grand opera, and that in music of a more serious sort the composer of 'Le Petit Faust' is out of his true element. The song of the Fanti Bards, with its pretty bell effects, the finale to Part 2, the opening of Part 3, with its imitation of Eastern music, and its continuation, a reminiscence of the last act of 'Il Talismano,' the song of King Calcalli, and the Chant final, were the morceaux most applauded on its first performance, and it is a significant fact that the whole of these numbers are cast in the strain of 'Œil Crevé' and of opera bouffe in general. The work, though it shows no symptoms of absolute and direct plagiarism, affords reminiscences of all sorts, from 'L'Africaine' to 'L'Œil Crevé,' and from 'Le Petit Faust' to 'Il Talismano.' That the cantata will succeed, in spite of its cumbrous and unnecessary recitatives, its lack of originality, and its extraordinary English libretto, I have no doubt; a pure *pièce d'occasion*, it is probably not intended to live beyond the present year, although there are many little gems in it which deserve to be preserved for the purposes of opera bouffe. The season has begun in very brilliant style, and I sincerely hope, for the sake of those who really wish for pure and healthy amusement in the Autumn, that the enterprise will meet with the success it justly deserves."....A highly dramatic scene was enacted at the Albert Hall on bank holiday, discreetly veiled, of course, from public gaze, but for all that a matter of public interest. After Mr. Sims Reeves had sung the "Rose Song," from Balfe's "Talismano," the applause was so great that the popular tenor complied with the generally expressed wish of the audience, and gave the same composer's "When other lips." This was felt by Mme. Balfe, who was present, to be so high a compliment to her deceased husband that, first asking Mrs. Reeves not to be jealous, she fairly and warmly kissed the popular tenor, and this not once but two or three consecutive times.... A daily paper which announced the approaching retirement of Mr. Sims Reeves now "has authority to deny the news."....Judic is at the Brussels Galéries Saint-Hubert playing in "La Jolie Parfumeuse." "Bagatelle" and "Marée Depuismidi," the little sketch written for her London engagement last year, the music by M. G. Jacobi, are also to be given. Judic's *congé* ends this month, as the Bouffes Parisiens opens on 1st September.... It is satisfactory to note, says *Figaro*, that at the promenade concerts the new pitch is once more discarded, and, by general wish, the orchestra reverts to the old pitch. The alteration in the pitch has done more harm than its champions bargained for, and even M. Hervé himself, Frenchman as he is, has discarded the normal diapason in favor of our own. ....A Berlin telegram in the *Standard* says: "Between 5,000 and 6,000 singers from every part of Germany, besides delegates from Austria, America, and elsewhere, are now gathered together for the great musical festival, the second of its kind in Germany, the first having taken place in Dresden nine years ago. Although destitute of political significance formerly connected with these monster meetings, the Munich festival promises to be a great success in spite of the weather, which has made sad havoc with the flags that were waving from every housetop.".... M. Vieuxtemps, the well-known violinist, is obliged to resign his appointment as Professor at the Conservatoire Royale, Brussels, on account of ill health. He will be succeeded by M. Wieniawski, also well known in the musical world.... Carlotta Patti and MM. Brignoli and Ritter have returned to Paris, after giving a series of concerts in the French provinces. The combination was a powerful one, and, as was to be expected, proved a great success. It is rarely that three such artists are to be heard in the same entertainment.... A rumor has prevailed that Verdi was to be promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor, but nothing of the kind is announced. Among French composers one only possesses that high distinction, namely, M. Ambroise Thomas. MM. Reber, Gounod, and Félicien David are Officers, and MM. Victor Massé and François Bazin, Knights.... Three new operas, by composers whose names are well known, are announced for performance at Paris during the ensuing Winter season. The first, "Le Roi de Lahore," with a libretto by M. Louis Gallet, is to be a grand opera in three acts, by M. Massenet. The second, "L'Indien," has M. Félicien David for its composer, but it is yet unfinished. The third, "Calendal," by M. Victor Massé, is promised for performance at the Opéra Comique early next year.... The late attack on Prince De Bismarck, at Kissengen, has been the cause of much demonstration at places of amusement in Germany. At Salamonski's Circus, Stettin, where "Cindrella" is played by children, all the principal political characters of Europe are introduced, and *Bismarck* now enters the ring with his arm in a sling. Another child, who plays the *Pope*, enters and shakes hands with the noble personages assembled in the ballroom scene, but on approaching *Bismarck*, who offers his hand, turns from him with contempt. This little incident causes the most enthusiastic applause and laughter. Hardly a song of comic singer at theatre or music hall is sung without Bismarck and Fatherland being introduced.... The Paris theatres are preparing actively for the approaching season. Victor Séjour has completed his "Cromwell," and it is about to be put in rehearsal at the Ambigu. Mme. George Sand has undertaken a new comedy for M. Duquesnel, which is to be entitled "L'Homme de Neige." A one-act piece entitled "Beppo," will shortly be produced at the Opéra Comique. The libretto is by M. Louis Gallet, and the music by M. Comte, a violinist at the Grand Opéra. M. Bertrand, director of the Variétés, has received a new comedy in three acts, and any number of tableaux, which is to be produced early in October. It is said that the title, which is not as yet announced, will attract general curiosity. M. Sardou has promised M. Montigny a new piece for this Winter, and to reciprocate the obligation, the latter is about to resume the performance of "Séraphine." The new scene, "L'Empire de Neptune," which has been added to "L'Orphée aux Enfers," at the Gaité, is spoken of by the critics as *éblouissant*. By the aid of this fresh attraction, and the ten transformations by which it is accompanied, it is probable that the piece will continue to run until the end of the year.

THE FASHIONS.

The novelties of this period are mostly in Vichy fabrics, of which fans and parasols are made to correspond with the Vichy costumes, now so much worn.

Cachemire de l'Inde, a soft woolen tissue, is employed in the making up of rich dust gray and cigar-brown silks. The cachemire must match exactly, so that the introduction of two different materials be more perceptible to the touch than to the eye.

The bodices of full-dress toilettes will be made longer as the season advances, and tournures are to be discarded. The fulness of skirts will proceed from draped, festooned hangings over the under widths, and trimmings consist in drawn frills, flounces, coquillés, and bouillonnés. The heavier materials, such as homespuns, cheviots, and the French limousines, will be ornamented with galoon made of chenille mixed with silk and with gimp fringe of the richest description; also, stamped velvet.

The new satchels are made of cut blue steel-beads and hang from a waistband of the same. They are larger and more useful than formerly.

It is already certain that the art of dressmaking will become extremely complicated, and the charges made by first-rate faiseuses will by no means diminish. It is intended that elaborate needlecraft shall set sewing-machines at defiance. A certain pride is already taken in incrustrations of thread guipure and in leaf patterns raised down the centre of flat silk quillings. It is a revival of the old Flemish art. Sleeves are to be tight to the wrist, but much puffed. A loose oversleeve will be introduced toward the end of Autumn, sewed in the armhole, and only reaching the elbow.

The most fashionable jewelry is of gold in three different shades, red, yellow, and green. A little platina is often added to increase the effect of the mixture. Transparent enamel was mostly blue; it is now made in the Byzantine shades, and when used for the mounting of precious stones furnishes a glowing background on which their relief is very prominent. The lichen, heather, and moss shades will be preferred to any other for the shooting season, also for walking and traveling dresses. A new basket portmanteau has appeared for lady tourists abroad. It entirely does away with trunks and other impediments in the mountain passes. All the requirements for a foreign tour can be neatly packed inside, and this convenient contrivance can be strapped on the backs of mules.

A material called bège is worn over black silk for half mourning. It is looped with black bows and made in all the new gray tints. A white crêpe chemisette under a bodice that is open en châle, and white ruffs for the wrists, relieve this sombre attire.

Little girls are not very tastefully dressed between the ages of seven and twelve. There appears to be no distinction between the toilet of a grown-up daughter and that of her youngest sister. Lengths and sizes alone vary, but the trimmings are equally overdone. Young girls should wear frocks and not sacques. The following are very desirable in this season: Striped blue and white material, the skirt bordered with a deep frill cut on the cross and sewed on with a heading. Bodice with a fan-shaped plaited basque attached to the waistband; a large collar either separate or simulated with the material sewed on with embroidery. An afternoon frock should be a little brighter, but almost as plain; a grey bège in the light shades trimmed with pink silk; three frills round the skirt, two grey and one silk pink between; a black cashmere jacket trimmed with fancy braid.

An evening frock for the dinner table, white piqué over which a blue sateen redingote. The skirt is trimmed with blue braid, the blue overdress with white. It is open in front; no earrings, no bracelets, no necklaces, but a blue velvet ribbon round the throat with a medallion or locket.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
52—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
68—In the matter of Thos. R. Agnew.
77—Lyon vs. The Board of Police.
86—Dor vs. De Mar.
98—In the matter of Van Beuren.
131—Owens vs. Owens.
160—Flint vs. Flint.
166—Keegan vs. Keegan.

Nos.
193—Wickham vs. Heitner.
194—Rankin vs. Rankin.
199—Holdredge vs. Holdredge.
201—In the matter of Jacob Voorhes, Jr.
202—Wise vs. Morris.
203—Ropo vs. Smith.
205—Security Bank vs. Covel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

The People vs. Browne; opinion.
Bogatchi vs. Bogatchi; reference ordered.
Russell A. Hills vs. Frances G. Hills; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.
Patterson et al. vs. Appel; judgment granted to plaintiff.
Holloway vs. Stephens; memorandum.
Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow; denied.
People ex rel. Rodenstin et al. vs. Asten; opinion.
University of City of New-York vs. Mayor, &c.; taxation confirmed.
Thomas W. Atken vs. Kate Atken; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.
Moore vs. Kohn; motion granted.
Watson vs. Church; opinion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 29—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 1-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 10s.@10s. 3d. per cental for average California White, and 10s. 6d.@10s. 3d. for Club do. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d.@29s. Spirits Turpentine, 26s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Tallow, 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 207,900 bxs. and 8,700 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,250 bxs. and 278 hhds.; exported during the week, 17,030 bxs. and 256 hhds., including 15,500 bxs. and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon, $40@$41 ⅌ cwt. Flour, $26@$30 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams — American salted, $49 ⅌ quintal; American sugar-cured, $52@$56. Potatoes, $9 50@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $26 ⅌ quintal. Wax — Yellow, $20@$22 ⅌ arroba; White, $29@$30. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil, 6½@6¾ reals ⅌ gallon. Lumber nominal. Shooks nominal. Freights nominal; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, 75c.@$1 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 35s. Spanish Gold, 189@190; to American, 191@192. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 75@78 premium; short sight, 80@83 premium; 60 days, gold, 90@92 premium; short sight, 94@96 premium; on London, 118@120 premium; on Paris, 93@95 premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 11 bales; gross, 189 bales; exports—coastwise, 1,012 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 10,211 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 552 bales; gross, 649 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 4,337 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 220 bales; exports—coastwise, 735 bales; sales, 37 bales; stock, 4,325 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports—coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,822 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 29.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1 bale; sales, none; stock, 193 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 29.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 365 bales; sales, 62 bales; stock, 4,822 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Wool market has been steady and firm throughout the week, with a fair demand from manufacturers, and full prices have been readily obtained for all desirable kinds. Buyers have been quite numerous, and manufacturers are evidently more anxious to secure supplies than for some previous weeks. A large portion of the Western clip has already come forward. The receipts at this point have fallen off materially, and while holders are still willing to meet the market at the current rates there is no pressure to sell, as a very confident feeling prevails that better prices will be realized later in the season. The principal demand has been for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, the sales comprising 475,000 lbs., of which 100,000 lbs. of choice Treble Extra and above, sold at 56c.@56½c.; 20,000 lbs. of very choice Double Extra at 57c., and the balance principally at 54c.@55c. for Extra and Double Extra. The best Double Extra Fleeces are now firm at 55c.@57c., with the lowest figures offered and refused for round lots of the most desirable. Sales of 160,000 lbs. of Michigan Fleece, principally at 49c.@51c., and Western Fleeces have ranged mostly from 47c.@51c. as to quality. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in demand, but round lots are now difficult to find, and the sales have not been to any extent, comprising 100,000 lbs. of washed at 57c.@60c., and 15,000 lbs. of unwashed at 40c.@45c. Pulled Wools continued to be taken as fast as received at full prices; Superfine and Extra Pulled sold at 42c.@45c. The sales of California embrace 279,000 lbs., including some very choice selections at 41c.@43c. Quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, treble extra and above, 52c.@57c.; Michigan fleeces, 48c.@52½c.; Wisconsin, Maine, and Western fleeces, 42½c.@53c.; washed Combing and Delaine fleeces, 57c.@60c.; unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@45c.; unwashed and unmerchantable, 33c.@42½c.; tub-washed, 57c.@60c.; scoured, 51½c.@$1 02½; Noils, 35c.@46c.; Spring California, 25c.@43c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 800 head; market quiet and unchanged; Texans sold at $2 30@$2 90; Common to Extra Natives, $4@$6 35. Shipments—1,800 head. Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head; market fairly active and prices steady at $5 75@$6 90 for common to good; $7@$7 40 for choice. Shipments—8,500 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged. Receipts—330 head.

PRINTING CLOTHS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—Printing Cloths market has been more active during the past week, with sales of 95,900 pieces, mostly on a basis of 5½c. for Extra and good Standard, 64 by 64. The nominal price for this class of goods at the close, however, is 5⅛c., thirty days.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 29.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$21,000 Un. Pac. Inc.	85	600 Union Pac......s3.	28½
200 Pacific Mail.....s3.	47⅜	600 do.	28⅜
200 do.	47⅜	1000 do......s3.	28⅜
100 do......b3.	47¼	500 do.	28¼
100 do......s4.	47¼	500 do.	28¼
600 do......s3.	47¼	300 do......s3.	28⅛
300 do.	47¼	1500 do.	28⅛
100 do......b3.	47⅛	100 do......b3.	28⅛
800 do......s3.	47⅛	1800 do.	28
600 do.	47⅜	400 do.	27⅞
100 Western Union	76⅜	100 N. Y., N. H. & H.	130
200 do......c.	76½	300 North-western	37¾
800 do.	76⅝	200 do......b3.	37⅝
700 do......b3.	76½	200 Rock Island	101¼
600 do.	76⅝	300 do.	101⅛
800 do......b3.	76⅝	100 do......s3.	101
800 do......s3.	76¾	400 do.	100¾
1300 do.	76¼	200 St. Paul......s3.	35
100 do.	76⅜	100 do.	34⅞
1200 do.	76¼	400 C., C. & I. C.	11¾
300 do......s3.	76⅜	300 Tol. & Wab.	34⅞
1200 do.	76⅜	300 do......s3.	34¾
200 Quicksilver	30	200 do.	34½
200 Quick. Pref.	33¼	500 do......s3.	34⅝
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.	102	400 do.	34⅜
50 do.	102¼	100 do.	34⅜
200 do.	102	300 do.	34⅜
100 do.	101¾	300 do.	34¼
800 Erie Railway	32	300 do.	34⅛
200 do.	31⅞	900 do.	34
100 Lake Shore......b3.	73⅞	400 do.	34
300 do.	73⅞	200 do.	34⅛
100 do......s3.	73⅝	200 do.	34
2200 do.	73⅝	800 do.	33⅞
1500 do......s3.	73¾	100 do.	33¾
100 do......s3.	73⅝	200 do.	33⅝
800 do.	73⅛	200 do.	33¾
2100 do.	73	300 do.	33⅞
1300 do......s3.	73	100 Ohio & Miss.	23⅝
200 do......s10.	73	100 do.	23½
200 do......s15.	73	100 do.	23⅜
200 do......b3.	73⅛	100 do......s5.	23⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 31—A. M.

In looking over the week which closed on Saturday there does not appear to have been a single event of financial or commercial interest from which the business community may draw any particularly hopeful deductions as to the prospects of the approaching Fall trade. The general stimulation which was experienced in the Wall street markets during the preceding week, and which inspired the hope that the Autumn revival was at hand, has wholly disappeared, and the drowsiest kind of midsummer flatness still broods in the marts of industry, trade, and speculation. A very large proportion of business men have not yet returned to the City from their Summer tours, and the apparent apathy displayed by them in thus prolonging their season of pleasure is very readily construed by the commercial community as an evidence that the absent leaders do not look for any immediate return of activity in the markets. The Export trade of this port does not yet show any improvement in volume, though the Imports of the past week are higher in value than for any similar period since the close of the Spring business. With our Imports at upward of $9,000,000, and our Exports a trifle in excess of $5,660,000, there is evidently a considerable balance of trade against us for the week's operations. The crop movement from the interior has not yet commenced, though we learn that some considerable shipments of currency have lately been made by the City banks for the producing States, which will probably account for a share of the decline in the volume of reserve held by the Banks on the close of business for the week ending Aug. 22. From all parts of Europe the reports as to the crop returns are of the most gratifying character, and not less so from the chief producing sections of our own country. Cotton, wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, maize, tobacco, and potatoes will yield abundantly, and the live-stock prospects are proportionately encouraging, in consequence of the great plenitude of fodder and the general absence of disease among all classes of cattle. In the leading interior cities, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville trade prospects are reported as good, with a strong hopefulness prevailing among the various business circles. Within the past two weeks there has been some demand from these centres for money, and our Banks have responded with alacrity, but it will be some weeks ere a returning interest is felt here, as the operations of trade are necessarily slow where it is dependent upon so heavy a process as the carrying of products. According to estimates made by the late Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury, Mr. Delmar, who has visited Europe in the character of a Commissioner of Agriculture, and who professes to have made diligent observations, the total yield of cereals, grain and breadstuffs will be 5,500,000,000 bushels, of which aggregate wheat will form 1,600,000,000 bushels, oats 1,200,000,000, rye 949,000,000, Barley 740,000,000 bushels, and the remainder of maize, buckwheat, millet, rice, and maslin. The British yields are the largest for six years past, and Mr. Delmar concludes that the demand for American wheat will be equal to 52,000,000 bushels. While, should this latter estimate prove correct, this export will be inferior to that of former years, or to what is deemed a good average, it should be remembered that in seasons of large production the consumption is generally augmented by reason of the cheapness, and his estimate does not appear to take this fact into consideration. The consumption of other products, such as provision, meat, cotton, and tobacco, which, with millions of the population of Europe are relatively luxuries, is also greatly augmented in seasons when breadstuffs are abundant and cost the consumer less. As far, therefore, as present indications serve, there is reason to believe that the aggregate results of the season's business will be fair, though the activity comes late, and may be of brief duration. Money is still in abundant supply, and the merchants report collections as good. The rates for loans on call during the week were 2@2½@3 ⅌ cent.; prime mercantile paper has been quoted at 5½@7 ⅌ cent. for ninety days, and Gold paper at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Time Loans on good collateral have been done at 5 ⅌ cent. for 30 days, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. running to the beginning of the coming year. The market for Foreign Exchanges has ruled dull and weak, though toward the close there was a slight improvement in tone and a fractional recovery. At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, the rate of discount was reduced from 3½ to 3 ⅌ cent., but the rate in the open market at London is still ⅛@¼ below the minimum of the Bank. Prime sixty days' Sterling bills have sold at $4 86¼@$4 86¾, and $4 86@$4 86½; short sight at $4 89¼@$4 89¾ and $4 89½@$4 90. The Gold speculation in this market has been totally devoid of interest, ranging from 110 on Monday to 109⅝, closing for the week at 109¾. At no time since Tuesday afternoon did the premium exceed the latter figures. Government Bonds have been steady at nearly uniform rates, the changes being wholly in the lightest fractions. In Railway Mortgages there has been a ruling firm tone, especially in the Pacific issues, which have commanded higher prices, and the inquiry has been active, with some extensive sales. In the Railway and miscellaneous Shares there have been conspicuous weakness and dullness, attributable to a variety of depressing influences, among which are the postponement of the decision in the Wisconsin Railway litigation, the failure of Julius Sonneborn & Co., exporters of petroleum, for $500,000, some further declines in the exhibits of railway earnings, and a falling off in the price of breadstuffs. Wabash was most seriously affected by rumors of a heavy decline in August earnings, and wild stories of an impending default in maturing interest. The stock dropped from 37⅝ to 34¾. In the remainder of the list the decline ranged from ⅝ to 2½ ⅌ cent., all the shares on the active list being affected. Western Union, in which there has been unusual activity and a strong advancing tendency, dropped 1¼ ⅌ cent.; North-western, 1¾; Rock Island, 2; St. Paul, 1, and Lake Shore, 1⅛. The bulk of the dealings were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, Rock Island, and Erie. The market closed on Saturday at or within ¼ of the lowest point of the week, with a strong pressure to sell in the last hour of business. State Securities and Bank Shares were without features of interest, the market being steady on very meagre transactions.

The weekly statement of the Associated City Banks is a favorable one, showing as it does an unlooked for augmentation of $1,391,900 in the Legal-tender line, and increase of $136,000 in Deposits, and decreases of $256,200 in Loans, and $916,800 in Specie. The actual reserve is increased $440,400, being now $85,920,700 against $85,446,300. The required reserve is $58,750,025, giving a surplus of $27,170,675. The reduction of Specie is accounted for by the payments of Customs dues, which have aggregated upward of $3,000,000, the heaviest for some months past.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the past two weeks:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Differences.
Loans	$278,576,000	$278,319,800	Dec. $256,200
Specie	19,554,900	18,638,100	Dec. 916,800
Legal tenders	65,891,400	67,282,600	Inc. 1,391,200
Deposits	234,864,100	235,000,100	Inc. 136,000
Circulation	25,820,000	25,803,300	Dec. 16,700

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Differences.
Specie	$19,554,900	$18,638,100	Dec. $916,800
Legal tenders	65,891,400	67,282,600	Inc. 1,391,200
Total reserve	$85,446,300	$85,920,700	Inc. $474,400
Reserve required against deposits	58,716,025	58,750,025	......
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	26,730,275	27,170,675	Inc. 440,400

The following table shows the course of the market for Bonds, Gold, and Stocks for the week, based on the daily closing quotations:

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Aug. 30, '74.
U. S. N. 5s, Coup., '81..112⅜@112¼@112⅜@112½	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '62..112⅜@112½@112⅜@112⅜@112½	119
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67..117⅝@117½@117⅝@117½@117⅝	119¼
Amer. Gold..109⅞@109⅝@109¾@110@109¾	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days..$4 86½@$4 87@$4 86¼@$4 86¾	108
N. Y. C. & H..102⅞@103⅛@102¾@102½@101¾	124½
C. & R. I..102⅝@102½@102⅜@101⅞@101¾@100¾	108¾
Pacific Mail......47¾@48@47⅝@47¾@47⅛	43⅜
St. Paul Common..36⅛@35¾@35⅜@35½@35⅛@34⅞	50⅞
St. Paul Pref.54¾@54⅛@53⅞@53¾@54@53	70⅝
West. Union..77¼@76⅝@76¾@76⅞@76⅛	91⅛
Un. Pacific.29¼@29⅞@29⅜@29@28⅞@27⅞	26½
Lake Shore..75@74½@74@73½@73¾@73	92½
Tol. & Wab..36⅞@36¼@36@35½@35@33⅞	68⅝
North-western Common..39⅝@39⅜@38¾@38⅝@38½@37¾	64⅝
N. W. Pref.57¾@57⅝@57@56⅞@56¾@56	82
Del. & Lackawanna..108½@109@109½@108¾@108⅞@109	100
New-Jersey Cent..106½@106¼@106@105⅞@105¾@105¼	102½
Panama..112½@112⅜@111⅞@111¾@112	116
Erie......32⅝@32@31½@31⅞@32⅛@31⅞	59¾
Ohio & M..25¼@25@24¼@24¾@24⅜@23½	39
C., C. & I. C..13@12½@12¼@12@12¼@11⅞	30⅞
Harlem......126@125¾@125½@125@124½	130¾

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,211,665	July	$23,257,774
February	34,616,354	Aug. 1	7,208,727
March	42,448,552	Aug. 8	7,009,676
April	40,569,095	Aug. 15	5,252,836
May	40,532,709	Aug. 22	6,871,325
June	32,446,690	Aug. 29	9,525,261
Total to date			$284,949,914
For corresponding period of 1873			279,783,906
For corresponding period of 1872			307,746,623

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $5,660,319, exclusive of Specie, adding which, however, would make the total export valuation for the week $6,302,774. For the corresponding week of 1873 the exports, exclusive of Specie, amounted in value to $5,281,459. The total Exports of Produce from this port since Jan. 1, 1874, amounted to $192,271,425, against $184,808,583 last year, and $142,491,440 in 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year, the Specie Exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	July	$2,798,050
February	2,980,860	Aug. 1	1,248,245
March	2,527,822	Aug. 8	3,521,442
April	2,467,005	Aug. 15	2,032,733
May	12,775,800	Aug. 22	693,299
June	6,913,775	Aug. 29	642,455
Total since Jan. 1, 1874			$41,261,906
For corresponding period of 1873			39,789,199
For corresponding period of 1872			57,334,806

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interests.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,849,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,099,143
Aug. 1	2,591,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Aug. 8	2,457,000	Aug. 8	2,674,400
Aug. 15	2,748,192	Aug. 15	496,500
Aug. 22	3,021,000	Aug. 22	319,000
Aug. 29	3,009,000	Aug. 29	184,200
Since Jan. 1, '74	$79,966,452	Since Jan. 1, '74	$51,477,926
Same per'd, '73	87,831,258	Same per'd, '73	53,697,372
Same per'd, '72	103,900,798	Same per'd, '72	58,940,859

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Hides, No.	600
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Hides, bales	64
Cotton, bales	43	Leather, sides	6,720
Copper, bbls	193	Oil-cake, pkgs	900
Eggs, bbls	1,733	Beef, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	11,307	Cut-meats, pkgs	134
Wheat, bushels	61,884	Stearine, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	39,446	Butter, pkgs	3,576
Oats, bushels	47,975	Cheese, pkgs	4,308
Malt, bushels	12,000	Tallow, pkgs	23
Grass Seed, bags	178	Starch, boxes	854
Flaxseed, bags	680	Tobacco, hhds	164
Beans, bbls	90	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	693
Corn-meal, bbls	834	Whisky, bbls	631
Hops, bales	39	Wool, bales	44

ASHES—Have been inactive at former prices. Pots, $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are comparatively quiet, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy; 3,500 bags Rio, by the Grey Eagle, at Baltimore, on private terms. Quotations nominally as before.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade has been generally inactive, with values quoted essentially unaltered. White Oak Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 15@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited request, with Manilla Cordage, size above 12 thread, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manilla Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manilla Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine thread Manilla, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 513 bales, including 66 bales to spinners and 441 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery the market has been quite active, but at a reduction of 3-16c.@5-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,200 bales, (of which 10,300 bales were last evening and 14,900 bales to-day,) and 9,000 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 27-32c.; October, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; November, 15 7-16c.; December, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; January, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; February, 15 31-32c.; March, 16⅛c.; April, 16 5-16c.@16⅜c. ⅌ lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 48 bales, including 23 bales from Baltimore and 20 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,453 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 5,550 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,799,077 bales, (including 1,839,904 bales to Great Britain and 959,173 bales to the Continent,) against 2,675,770 bales the same time 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been quoted generally steady, on, however, a restricted business in nearly all kinds.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in fair request, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold, ⅌ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been without material alteration as to values, on a comparatively slow movement.

FISH—A better inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at full rates. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@37½c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 20@$1 27½ ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevails for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, but the reduced offerings and firmer views of holders have been against an active business. Trade and family extras have been held with more confidence, but have been comparatively quiet. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, mainly at $3 65@4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 40; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80, and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the dealings were further sales of 4,600 bbls. shipping Extras, within our range.... Southern Flour has been quoted firm in price, and has been inactive, the demand having been almost wholly for small job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 50 for very poor to very choice shipping, and $6 65@$9 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl.... Canada Flour continues wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand, within the range of from $5@$6 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in good request within the range from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for good to very choice; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots.... Oat-meal inactive at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in reduced stock, and offered much less freely; and having been in good demand, chiefly on export account, has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, closing strong and buoyant for strictly prime samples. Milwaukee Spring has been very scarce, and much wanted for early delivery. Winter Wheat has also been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel dearer, on lighter offerings, and a fair inquiry in good part for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 153,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly car stock, with $1 22 bid, and up to $1 25 asked for Minnesota and Duluth boat stock; $1 19@$1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 20 for prime, in store, with this price bid, and up to $1 22 asked for do., afloat; $1 16@$1 18 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly car stock; $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 16@$1 17 for boat loads, the inside price for stock, to be taken out promptly; $1 14 for ungraded Nebraska Spring, (18,000 bushels), in store; $1 12@$1 24 for other ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 20@$1 26 for fair ordinary to very choice new Red Western, mainly at $1 24@$1 26 for the better qualities, for shipment; $1 25@$1 28 for new Amber Western; $1 28@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern, mainly at $1 33@$1 40 for about fair to strictly prime, and $1 12@$1 23 for Old Red and Amber Western, odd lots. Some increase of demand has been noted for prime Spring Wheat, for forward delivery, but no business of moment has been reported, the bids having been generally 2c.@3c. a bushel under the views of the few sellers who were disposed to entertain offers.... Corn has been quite active, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel. The demand has been largely from home-trade sources, and on speculative account. The market closed quite firmly for prime stock, particularly Mixed Western, in which the bulk of the business was transacted. Sales have been reported since our last of 210,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, mostly at 82½c.@83½c. for prime to choice; 83c.@83½c. for Yellow Western.... Rye quiet, within the previous nominal range.... Barley unsettled.... Barley-malt has been quoted steady, but quiet. Choice Canada West reported sold at $1 90 ⅌ bushel.... Oats have been fairly active, the demand running mainly on the better grades of Mixed Western. Prices have been quoted rather steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 49c.@55c. for inferior to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@55c. for good to strictly prime, including two boat-loads at 54c. for very good average stock; 50c.@56c. for ordinary to choice new White Western, and 47c.@48c. for very poor do.... Old Oats continue scarce and nominal; last sales of old Mixed Western (car lots) at 58c. ⅌ bushel.... Feed has been lightly dealt in within the range of $18@$31 ⅌ ton.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 24,713 bbls. Flour, 575,283 bushels Wheat, 429,091 bushels Corn, and 312 bushels Rye.

HAY AND STRAW—A fair demand prevails for the better qualities of Bale Hay, with old crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been in some request, in a jobbing way, with Oat within the range of 50c.@60c., and Rye at 45c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs. New crop Hay has been moderately sought after, within the range of 60c.@$1 for the various qualities.

HARDWARE—Has been attracting less attention, and has been quoted somewhat unsettled as to values.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade. The week's receipts have been 89,436 Hides, and 25 bales do.; sales, 44,610 Hides, and 156 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,625 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 to 12 lbs., at 26c.; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ lbs., at 26½c.; 2,850 Dry Montevideo, 22 to 22½ lbs., at 26¼c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 3,365 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 21 to 24 lbs., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 240 Dry Rio Grande Hides and Kips, 11 to 21 lbs.; 9,715 Dry California, 22 to 25 lbs.; 7,700 Dry Tampico, 21 to 22 lbs.; 3,965 Dry Matamoros, 24 to 25 lbs.; 500 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 2,275 Dry Acapulco and Payta, 20 to 30 lbs.; 1,240 Dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs.; 675 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 4,635 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 23 lbs.; 1,350 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs.; 300 Wet-salted Matamoros, 40 lbs.; 775 Wet-salted Texas, Western and Southern, 40 to 65 lbs., on private terms; 2,400 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 11c., currency; 156 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 to 22 lbs., part at 12½c., gold. The stock in first hands to-day was 187,500 hides and 1,441 bales do., (against 187,600 hides and 583 bales do., same time last year,) and comprised 62,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 36,400 Dry Montevideo, 36,000 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry Orinoco, 13,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Bogota, 3,700 Dry Vera Cruz, 500 Truxillo and Honduras, 5,600 Dry Mexican 18,500 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 6,000 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 1,100 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 583 bales Calcutta Cow, 858 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in active request, chiefly for export, and held with more confidence. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained, part at $2 25; 5,000 bbls. do., to arrive, on private terms; 465 bbls. good Strained and No. 2 at $2 30; and 100 bbls. Extra Pale at $6@$6 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar inactive at from $3 50@$4.... City Pitch at $2 62½ ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine quiet, merchantable quoted at 35c.@35½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in quite moderate demand, as a rule, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $5 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ⅌ keg.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at $45 50@$46, currency; City, $45@$46, gold. The week's receipts have been 2,455 pks.; exports, 7,706 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in fair demand on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c. for early delivery; sales, 5,000 bbls., deliverable within the first ten days of October, at 5¼c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined has been moderately active, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12c., quoted at 12c.@12½c.; 7,500 bbls., September delivery, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., and 10,000 bbls., first half of October, at 12¼c.... Philadelphia quotations steady on, however, a dull market.... Refined, in cases, quoted at from 17¼c.@20c., according to brand.... Of Naphtha, in shipping order, 1,500 bbls. City sold at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active for early delivery, sales having been made of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess at $22 50, check, on Tuesday, with job lots quoted at $22 75 ⅌ bbl. Other kinds nominal. Western Mess, September option, quoted at $22 62½ ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in demand at 9½c.@9¾c. for Cornfed and 9c. for Grass-fed.... Cut-meats steady but quiet; trade confined to job lots of City bulk stock at former rates.... Of Bacon, 120 boxes City Long Clear sold at 12½c.; market steady but dull.... Lard has been in moderate request, for early delivery, at rather easier prices; sales, 250 tcs. Western Steam, including prime old, at 14⅜c., and very choice new at 14⅞c.; small lots of City Steam at 14¼c.@14½c.; and 40 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., seller September, at 14 11-16c.; 3,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅞c.@12c., closing at 11 15-16c.; and 1,000 tcs., seller six months, at 11⅞c. ⅌ lb.... Beef dull, at unchanged figures.... A moderate business has been noted in Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, within the previous range.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 170 pks. Pork, 742 pks. Beef, 4,836 bxs. Bacon, 1,330 tcs. Lard, 70,331 bxs. Cheese, and 2,550 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been in limited request at about former rates. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to very choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 50, free, and $1 87@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and fairly active; receipts, 282 bales; sales, 20,000 lbs. Central America, 18,000 lbs. Para, 1,000 lbs. Matamoros, and 1,000 lbs. Curacos, within our range. A fair inquiry prevails for Goat at full prices; receipts, 432 bales; sales, 150 bales Curacos, 89 bales Payta, 28 bales Rio Hache, 20 bales Buenos Ayres, and 15 bales Mexican, on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 67½c.; Vera Cruz, 70c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 67½c.; Central America, 61c.@66c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67½c.@70c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.@60c.; Matamoros, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacos, 55½c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 48c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been in limited request, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in more demand and held more confidently. Invoice business very tame. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 28½c.; Cloves at 44c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted about steady on the basis of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good Refining, with a fair demand noted. Sales, to-day, 2,570 hhds. and 940 bxs., including 220 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 350 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 1,800 hhds. and 300 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.@8c.; 550 bxs. Clayed on private terms. And, last evening, 550 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 100 bxs. Clayed on private terms. Refined fairly active and firm.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 185,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8⅝c. for fair to prime; market firm. The week's exports hence have been 1,640 pkgs.... Stearine steady, but unchanged; best City quoted at 15¼c.; Western at 15c.@15¼c.

TEAS—Have been much sought after within the previous range; sales, 1,700 half chests Green, 800 half chests Japan, and 4,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 01½ ⅌ gallon; sales 150 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less animation. [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,600 bbls.; Wheat, 164,592 bushels; Corn, 35,100 bushels; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Petroleum less firm, at 11¾c. for Refined, [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Bacon firmer and active [illegible]

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Wheat dull; prices declining. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine firm [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—Wheat steady and unchanged [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29.—Flour dull and weak at $7 50. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

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BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
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CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
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BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
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Choice City and County Bonds
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Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital [illegible]
Gross fire reserve surplus [illegible]
Life assets and annuities [illegible]
Total [illegible]
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. P. COX, President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Sinking fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company (now the Keokuk and Fort Dodge Railroad Company) will be held on the 1st day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company payable 1st September, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st. New-York, Aug. 25, 1874.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgages based on improved Iowa farms. References and full information on application. UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS below par.—For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1874.
THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1874, on the fifteen year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons, other than depositors, who have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or the branches thereof, to make legal proof of the same to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C. Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due depositors. Depositors will therefore present their books to the respective branches as soon as possible, that they may be examined and balanced.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets, $2,050,634 82 | Surplus, [illegible]
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Prest.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, [illegible] 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open [illegible] Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits draw interest from the 1st of each month.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL PRY—OFF THE LINE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FRENCH SPY—TRACKED TO DEATH; OR, THE BOY AVENGER—Mlle. Ravel, Mr. Lay, and Mr. Fayette.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

In the Vermont election, which takes place to-morrow, it is probable that the Republicans will elect Judge PECK, their candidate for Governor, by the ordinary majority in "off" years. Judge PECK is a good candidate, who did nothing to secure his own nomination, and he is trusted by the people. The Third District has nominated Col. JOYCE, of Rutland, to succeed Mr. WILLARD, a gentleman whom the party cannot well afford to lose—a pure and faithful public servant, entirely superior to the arts of the ordinary politician. Col. JOYCE may prove himself a worthy successor to Mr. WILLARD. The Second District will return Judge POLAND, probably, though he may fail to secure a full party vote, on account of the bitterness of the opposition with which he has had to contend to secure his nomination. Mr. HENDEE was in the last Congress, and, while not taking a very conspicuous position, gave the State no cause to be ashamed of him. Vermont will, however, lose considerable prestige and influence in the next Congress. The temperance question has been prominent in several counties of the State, but is not likely to have much effect upon the election of the general ticket.

It is reported from Memphis that the late Democratic protest against the bloody outrages upon the negroes was made "under orders." It is urged that the continuation of these scandals may injure the prospects of the Democratic Party, North and South, and that the protest was only a change of front for immediate political purposes. We do not know how accurate this statement is. It is certainly a reasonable one, and we are glad that even a mere question of expediency may change public sentiment in the South. Nevertheless, it is not an encouraging state of things when only political prudence will dictate the condemnation of such a barbarism as the Gibson County massacre.

A curious account is given in our news columns of a recent night visit by a Commissioner and Inspector of the Brooklyn Police to the stations in that city. Ten Sergeants were found, some of them asleep, some of them playing cards, and some engaged in practices that are vaguely described as "immoral." The visit was occasioned by the receipt of a number of letters on the subject. But why outside parties should be able to give information on such a subject to the authorities whose business it is to know about it we cannot say. The Police force of Brooklyn is now in the hands of men who have experience and ability enough to bring it into first-rate condition. In some respects it is so already. But it is evident that there is room for improvement, and the public—especially those belonging to the party responsible for the force—will expect the improvement to be made.

Information concerning investments in foreign markets, detailed in character, yet readily referred to, is not always easy to get. To those who are in need of such information it may be a service to say that it is supplied in considerable minuteness, admirably arranged, and attractively printed in the "Weekly List" of Mr. BERNARD CRACROFT, No. 5 Austin Friars, London. Mr. CRACROFT's reputation for conscientious accuracy is firmly established in London, and his "List," which is highly interesting in itself, may be be relied upon without hesitancy.

Russian diplomacy assumes a tone of the highest dignity concerning the proposed recognition of the Spanish Republic. The official note on the subject says that Russia cannot recognize a government that is not recognized in its own country. We believe diplomacy has never yet fixed the proportion of people in any State which may be considered as equivalent to "the people." If Russia, or any other power, waits until the people of Spain are unanimous in the support of any form of government, she will have a long time to consider the subject.

PAPER OR GOLD?

When the Indiana Democrats started anew the cry in favor of repudiation they did so in the following language: "*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the redemption of five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, *according to the law under which they were issued.*" The Democrats of Ohio adopted this doctrine Aug. 26, as follows: "That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the five-twenty bonds, *by the letter and spirit of the law, and the general understanding of the community*, were payable in legal-tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborer for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholder." Again, on the next day, the Democrats of Missouri took up the subject, and declared that "the five-twenty bonds authorized by the act of February, 1862, are distinctly, *by their terms, made payable in legal-tender notes*, and that the act of March 18, 1869, whereby Congress solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to a coin redemption, was an utterly unjustifiable usurpation of power."

These declarations give rise to several questions in regard to the bonds to which they refer. What was the letter of the law authorizing the bonds? What was the spirit of that law? What are the terms of the bonds themselves? What was the general understanding as to the payment of the bonds at the time money was borrowed on them? These questions are in part distinct, and in part blend with each other. It is easy, for instance, to point out the letter of the law, but as to what was the spirit of the law and what was the understanding of the community, it is not so easy to separate the evidence. We ask the attention of our readers, therefore, to a general statement of the facts with reference to the whole subject. We should be glad to believe that the question of whether we shall *pay* all our bonds when they mature, or whether we shall simply give the holder our irredeemable demand notes without interest, was beyond discussion. So far as the great body of the tax-payers of the country is concerned, we think it is unnecessary to discuss it. But since political conventions in three States have again raised the question, it must be met, and met from the beginning.

There are outstanding of the bonds of the United States, of all kinds, $1,771,580,300. Of these there were issued before greenbacks came into existence, and when there could be no doubt that they were to be paid in coin, $228,681,200. Of the remainder there are, by the express language of the law authorizing them, payable in coin, $647,865,300, making in all $876,546,500, concerning which there is no room for the pretense of a doubt, and which even the modern repudiationists would not dispute. Of the remainder $269,692,900 were issued under the act of February 25, 1862, which provided, by section five, that the duties on imports should be paid *in coin*, part of which should be set aside as a special fund to pay in coin the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States and to establish a sinking fund for the purchase or payment of the public debt. This provision so clearly indicates the spirit and intent of Congress to pay the bonds in the kind of money which was expressly reserved that this issue also may be set down as not disputed; and we have left $625,340,900 as the amount of bonds to which the declarations of the Democrats can be supposed to refer.

This sum is made up of two classes of bonds. One class was issued under the act of June 30, 1864, and is known as the "Five-twenty loan of June, 1864." The act made the interest payable in coin, but said nothing about the principal. The second class was authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, and embraces the "Five-twenties of 1865" and the "Consols of 1865, 1867, and 1868." This act, which authorized also the issue of Treasury notes, provided that "the principal or interest, or both, *may* be made payable in coin or in lawful money," and "that the rate of interest on any such bonds or Treasury notes, when payable in coin, shall not exceed six per centum per annum, and, when payable in currency, shall not exceed 7 3-10 per centum per annum, and the rate and character of interest shall be expressed on all such bonds or Treasury notes." It will be perceived that this law left with the Secretary of the Treasury a discretionary power to issue bonds payable in coin or paper, and to issue Treasury notes payable in coin or paper. As a matter of fact, he issued Treasury notes, payable, by their terms, in currency or lawful money; but when he issued the bonds he did not specify either coin or paper, but made them payable in "dollars." The Treasury held, because no other doctrine had then been conceived of, that in the absence of a direct specification of paper, coin must be intended, and this was in accordance with the unvarying custom and tradition of the department, as well as in accordance with what would have been the understanding of the entire civilized world had the question been put to them. It is to be noted also that the rate of interest adopted was six per cent., the limit fixed for gold bonds, and that from the close of the first half year it was paid invariably in coin.

We have, then, four facts bearing on the interpretation of this law; first the explicit specification of paper as the medium of payment in the case of Treasury notes, concerning which the law gave the same discretion as concerning the bonds; second, the unbroken current of construction and tradition, which fixed the medium of payment in coin where nothing else was specified; third, the prompt and invariable payment in coin of the interest, as to which the obligation was precisely the same as in the case of the principal; and, fourth, the fact that the general sense of the financial world was that a bond to pay money was a bond to pay coin, and that any suggestion that the loan was to be redeemed in paper would have prevented the borrowing of a dollar abroad.

These are the contemporaneous facts relating to the questions raised by the Democratic Conventions in Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. We leave it to any candid reader to decide if they do not show the declarations of those Conventions as to the obligation of the law authorizing the bonds to be false. But, if there were any doubt remaining as to the obligation of the Government, it is completely removed by the law of 1869, and by the action of the Government under the law of 1870. In 1868 the Democrats took the position in the nation at large which they now take in Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. In the National Convention which sat in this City the following resolution was adopted amidst "thunders of applause":

> "Where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in lawful money of the United States."

The Republicans took the opposite ground, and before the people the Democrats were beaten. The first act of the Government then elected was the passage of a law which enacted that "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment, *in coin or its equivalent*, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations has *expressly* provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver." This act was regarded, wherever our bonds were held, as conclusive. The Democrats of Ohio and Missouri say it was a usurpation. But it plainly was not. It was a legitimate act to remove alleged obscurity. If the Democrats regained power, we suppose they would try to repeal this act. That is one good reason why they should not regain power. And it must be remembered that three hundred and seventy-six millions of bonds, on which the Democrats sought to cast doubt, have been paid or exchanged for bonds payable by law and on their face in gold. The contract has received the supreme seal of an act of compliance on both sides, and its construction is thereby in law and honor forever fixed.

A HINT FROM BOSTON.

The fact that a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is now seriously considering whether or not Boston shall be made one of the finest terminal stations in the world, ought to dispel the apathy of New-York City with regard to her own interests. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON has presented to the committee a plan comprehending the establishment of a new line of docks, warehouses, and elevators on the main ship channel of Boston Harbor, as well as the rendering of the whole railway system of New-England tributary to that water front, by means of a grand junction railway. He estimates the cost of the various necessary improvements at ten million dollars. The magnificence of his scheme, and the fact that he desires the State to engage in some manner in the work, may possibly hinder its consummation for some time; but he has clearly proved it practicable, and the merchants and other business men will keep it in mind until something like it has been produced.

The business people of Boston, like those of the majority of the large seaport cities of the Union, have not failed to discover that the distributing and handling of merchandise at terminal stations causes a very large share of the cost of railway service. It is at the termini that all the really vexatious delays and the annoying accumulations of freight occur; and every city which is alive to its own interest is, therefore, making tremendous efforts to improve its terminal facilities. One of the features of the negligence which this City manifests with regard to its own material welfare is the little attention which it pays to the ample projects of other ports for the perfection of their water fronts, and the union of their principal railway tributaries. Boston and Baltimore work night and day upon plans; Norfolk and Charleston and Savannah not only stretch out their arms toward the West, North-west, and South-west, but make proper preparations at home to receive the merchandise which they expect will be sent to them. St. Louis and New-Orleans manifest ten times the enterprise and the desire for progress in distributing facilities that are shown here. The rapid multiplication of railway lines from the Western rivers southward, and the extension of such powerful feeders as that which will shortly place Baltimore much nearer Chicago than we are, cannot be viewed with indifference. But at these projects there is no occasion for the New-Yorker to be really alarmed. This City has magnificent feeders, but she has no proper facilities for handling and distributing the wealth poured out within her boundaries; and her real cause for alarm is the protraction of her lamentable want of energy, which has prevented any prompt action for the abolition of the slow and old-fashioned methods of loading vessels with grain, and the tedious transfer by horse-power of goods from one railway to another. Neither the brains to plan excellent schemes for the bettering of transportation facilities along our water front, nor the men to execute these schemes, are lacking; yet nothing is done.

If New-York desires effectually to distance competition, and to remain the commercial Metropolis of the continent, she must improve her water front, and bring her tributary railways within convenient distance of each other by means of a grand junction road, similar to that which Mr. ATKINSON desires for Boston. By that plan the seven prominent railways now centering in Boston may, by means of the junction road, terminate practically at one central wharf where forty largest-sized steamers can lie. This project is not visionary, since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has already accomplished wonders in concentrating trade at a single point in Baltimore harbor. Every New-York business man knows that fact; he has had it thrust at him often enough, but he does not seem to profit by it. Even Galveston has railroads along her wharves, and despises the slow and tedious transportation with which the Gothamite is content. There the water front is not encumbered with all the rickety and unsightly buildings in the town; but the wholesale trade is concentrated at that water front, just at the point where it should be in New-York, and where it would be, if ample railway tracks ran entirely around the river frontage, and if we had docks which were not the laughing stock of the world.

There are a good many suggestions in Mr. ATKINSON's memorial which are well worthy the attention of New-Yorkers. Mr. ATKINSON makes it clear that the reduction of terminal expenses by the increase of terminal facilities will give any port immense advantages over its rivals which cling to old and laborious methods of transportation and transfer. There is no city in the Union which has so fine a river frontage as New-York, and none where a plan for general improvement—comprising the uniting of railway lines by the building of a well-equipped connecting railway system around the entire front, the erection of elevators, and the concentration of the export trade in grain at convenient points—could be so easily and speedily carried out. Boston, to accomplish such an end, would have to overcome a dozen difficulties which do not exist here. Can we not even do as much as she has done? Can we not begin in earnest to examine this subject?

AT SCHOOL.

Many parents are expecting wonderful intellectual development in their children during the coming school-year. A large part of these anticipations will naturally be disappointed. This has always been the case in former years. There is no reason to suppose that the period between the Summer holidays of 1874 and those of 1875 will form an exception to the general rule.

The exaggerated ideas which a large class of fathers and mothers entertain in regard to what their children can accomplish, are not entirely owing to parental vanity. In some instances, no doubt, they arise principally or altogether from this source. But this is not always the case. A large part of these ideas originate not so much in vanity of parents respecting their children, as in a certain kind of pleasing delusion on the part of the parents in reference to themselves. We refer to the very curious recollections of a great many people as to their own intellectual achievements during their childhood and youth.

Among the most common objects to be met with in ordinary life are watches that have only varied four and a half seconds in the course of the past twelve months; horses that can, without training, trot a mile in three minutes over a hilly road; gentlemen who at twelve years of age could read any part of CICERO in the original, without a dictionary; and ladies who at ten wrote compositions equal to the finest portions of IRVING's *Sketch Book*. Of the watches and horses we have here nothing in particular to say. Of the recollections of many people in regard to their school days, it is certainly remarkable how little the old teachers can recall of those amazing exploits on the part of their pupils which are so clearly impressed upon the memory of the latter. The plain truth about the matter is that many people entirely overestimate what they accomplished in their school days. What they did at that time seemed then very great to them. The impression of its greatness remains, and causes their imagination unconsciously to add every year a little to the facts. These accretions to memory are often—perhaps generally—perfectly honest. But this circumstance is no relief to the children who are expected to come up to the fictitious standard thus created, or to the teachers who are expected to bring them up to that standard.

There is an immense amount of suffering occasioned among children by expecting from them performances of which they are entirely incapable. We do not, of course, mean to say that this is true of all children. We would by no means assert that it is the case with the majority of them. But it is true of a great many, and of more, we think, than most people would suppose. It is no uncommon occurrence for boys and girls to be subjected to intensely painful mortifications on account of their coming short of anticipations which are utterly unreasonable. Nor is this the only evil thus occasioned. People, whether adults or children, who cannot perform what is expected of them, are apt to do less than they are really able to accomplish. They think they may as well have the comfort of laziness, as they cannot in any case obtain the credit of industry. Thousands of children and youth acquire in this way habits of lassitude and idleness from which they are many years in recovering, or from which, perhaps, they never recover at all.

Education is, in most cases, at best a slow process. We read, indeed, of youthful minds that have been amazingly precocious. Some of these accounts are no doubt true, though the majority of them are, to a greater or less extent, we are convinced, the result of hallucination or willful misrepresentation. But the mental acquisitions of the great majority of boys and girls are very gradual, and are only attained with a good deal of labor and difficulty. And this is a fact which it is foolish and cruel for parents to refuse or neglect to recognize. What a great many fathers and mothers especially need, in regard to the education of their sons and daughters, is a careful and reasonable estimate of what can be performed in a given time. This may not be so pleasant as those indefinite pictures of great intellectual feats to be accomplished between one Summer and another, with which many parents delight themselves. But it will be much more profitable to the children, and will be likely to prove, in the long run, a source of far greater gratification to the parents themselves.

OVERSTOCKED PROFESSIONS.

In a recent speech, an eminent English statesman observed that the people of British India were increasing with great rapidity, and threatening their rulers with one of those problems which, when they were suggested by MALTHUS fifty or sixty years ago, were thought to be a mere dream, but have come upon the present generation with all the elements of stern reality.

The world does, indeed, seem already far too small, so far as a great many of the countries in it are concerned, for those who desire to get an honest living. This difficulty is one which has been steadily increasing. The unfortunate barrister who, last year, was detected selling books from a public law library in London, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, has lately been released, and a paragraph relating to this circumstance states that the proceeds of one of the books went toward buying bread for an unhappy brother barrister, reduced to a similar state of abject distress. The Inns of Court have now adopted the plan of establishing a fund for the assistance of their poorer members, and handsome subscriptions have liberally poured in. This is an excellent mode of accomplishing the desired end. Many a destitute gentleman, who would starve rather than seek alms from an individual brother barrister, would feel comparatively little hesitation in applying to the agent for administering the collective benevolence of the profession, who would, we may assume, act in the matter with the utmost delicacy and secresy. Surely other professions might well adopt a similar course of action. Poverty is, unhappily, not confined to lawyers; doctors, divines, and all the rest come in for an ample share of it.

But, after all, this is a means of relief, not of prevention, which latter is the great object in view. What in the world can be done to lessen the number of such miserable events as that which we recorded on the 20th inst., when the chamber-maid of a boarding-house found the unhappy tenant of a room dead, with a phial beside him, and a letter stating that he had been driven to commit suicide by continued failures to obtain employment? This is perhaps the fifteenth case of its kind which has been recorded by the press of this country within a very recent date, and a terribly shocking fact it presents. The people who die in this way find the world too small for them, mainly because their efforts have been ill-directed, by being concentrated on some one line already so fearfully overstocked that either interest or exceptional ability is demanded by those who are to prosecute it successfully. Parents anxious for the welfare of their children will do wisely to be more than ever cautious in directing their choice of a calling, and above all things to avoid making clerks of them, unless they seem to display a peculiar aptitude for commercial life, or have friends who can take care of their interests. We have repeatedly pointed to the lamentable decline of the good old custom, once almost universal here, of teaching a boy a trade. It need in no wise interfere with an education which shall render him competent for a clerkship, while it affords him a second choice which may prove the saving of him. How many hungry, needy men there are in New-York to-day who have failed in professions and in obtaining clerkships, and are now carrying on a desperate struggle with the wolf at the door, is known to comparatively few, but it would startle us all if it could be ascertained. Many of these men would, if possessed of a little mechanical skill, be able, even in these times, to earn that dollar or two a day which would be to them comparative wealth.

THE END OF THE "INTERVIEWER."

It looks as if the nuisance of "interviewing" would gradually cure itself. At one time there were indications that every citizen would have to take the law into his own hands, and kick out of his house the professional "interviewer," who asked questions after being once told that his intended victim had nothing to say. But, from extracting information from the reluctant subject, very much as the Spanish Inquisition extorted confession by water-torture, the pest of journalism has resorted to forgery. The supply of the genuine article having dried up, the purveyor is forced to fabricate a base imitation. The "interviewed" refusing to talk, the scamp who sells his wares to the newspapers invents an imaginary conversation, which, after all, shows some talent and a great deal of familiarity with the antecedents and character of the person who serves as a lay figure for his astonishing work of art. Not long since, for example, one of these ingenious gentlemen attempted to sell to a City newspaper a pretended interview with the Bishop of Patagonia and a sermon by the same. The fact that there was no Bishop of Patagonia might have escaped a less intelligent and wide-awake editor than the one to whom it was offered. But the rascal who invented interview and sermon exhibited a research and ingenuity that would have obtained money and applause in a legitimate field of industry.

So many pretended interviews are fraudulent, that the public will hesitate to receive any as genuine. So many are base impositions, that newspaper editors will not use any except in cases where the circumstances and dialogue agree in giving a plausible and honest color of truth to the whole. The general public will by and by say that all "interviews" are forgeries. We shall not be sorry when this crisis arrives. To get and print the views of a prominent person on a topic of engrossing public interest is desirable; but we may forego even this feature in modern journalism if we can stop the stream of nonsense and misrepresentation which the genuine article has made possible. There is one other feature of "interviewing" brought out by recent occurrences which ought not to be lost sight of. The gossips who have gone about, and with nods and winks imparted their secret information, have been astonished and indignant when it was all put in print. It serves them right. The meddlers and retailers of unauthenticated reports have no more right to carry their burdens from ear to ear than they have to print them, and when some "interviewer" has caught up and put into type their tittle-tattle, he has unwittingly done society a service.

The truth of all this is shown in the affidavits already made in two libel suits brought against Brooklyn journals by Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN. In one case, as the complaint states, a reporter deliberately forged an interview with the complainant, putting into his mouth words he did not utter, describing things that did not exist, and inventing a long and deeply interesting conversation that never took place. This was sold to a Brooklyn newspaper. As a work of art this has all the *vraisemblance* of one of JULES VERNE's stories; as a historic statement, according to the "interviewed"—who ought to know—it is a falsehood from beginning to end. Another curious "development" was the entrapping of a Chicago editor on the streets of Brooklyn. Invited into the house of one of the parties involved in what is known as the "Brooklyn scandal," the Chicago editor talked freely; the Brooklyn scandalizer talked with equal freedom, and the scandalizer's friend talked with delicious abandon. But a reporter, disguised as a friend of the scandalizer, sat at a table making phonographic notes. Next day a monstrous story, most revolting in its details, came out in the newspaper to which the reporter was attached. The horrified Chicago editor says that he never said the things that were put in his mouth; that some of them were said by other persons present, and that they were credited to him in utter defiance of truth. Gentlemen calling on their friends must look under the tables and sofas, to see if a short-hand reporter is not concealed with the intention of taking down their unguarded remarks. Better still, gentlemen will not gabble about things which they would not like to discuss in public. And better still than that, the public will keep in mind that all reported interviews not bearing on their face the mark of truth, may be rejected as fraudulent and base.

IRISH AND SCOTCH PEERS.

Many years ago the son of a Dublin brewer, who had made a good deal of money, was raised to an Irish peerage, a dignity held by King GEORGE III. extremely cheap. His successors did nothing at all either to enrich or distinguish themselves, and the obscurity of the race culminated in the last holder of the honor. On his death, unmarried, in 1871, the dignity, with a diminutive domain, devolved on his brother. This gentleman had up to that date been living as a barrister in chambers in the Temple, where report had credited him with good capacities, and a larger crop of wild oats than ordinarily falls to the share of even an Irish Templar. However, like Prince HAL, a sense of responsibility and a stimulus to ambition appear to have come to him on succeeding to the family honors, and just as King HENRY was a very different person to Prince HAL, so the gay Templar seems to have determined that the Earl of MILLTOWN should offer a striking contrast to Hon. EDWARD LEESON. Having presently married the daughter of an English Earl, who had become, by her only brother's death, the inheritrix of considerable means, Lord MILLTOWN set to work to make a position for himself; that of a poor Irish peer, without a seat in Parliament, not being at all in harmony with his aspirations. The great difficulty before him lay in procuring a seat in the Legislature. An Irish peer can only accomplish this in two ways—by persuading his brother Irish peers to elect him as a representative peer for life, or by persuading an English or Scotch constituency to send him to the House of Commons; because, although an Irish nobleman, he is a British commoner, and thus eligible for a seat in the lower House. Lord PALMERSTON thus sat for an English borough all his life.

Now, had Lord MILLTOWN been a Tory, probably little would have been heard of the Irish and Scotch peerage agitation, which is now becoming quite a question of the day, because in that case he would have had a fair chance of being elected, before long, a representative peer. But he happened to be a Whig, while nearly every Irish representative peer is a Tory of the deepest dye. For many years the Irish representative peers have been largely composed of Orangemen, and so entirely has the new-comer been expected to conform to the platform of that party, that when Lord POWERSCOURT—a grandson of the late Lord RODEN, of Dollybrae fame—had the temerity on one occasion to vote against his party, he got a tremendous public scolding from his venerable grandfather, who plainly told him that he would never have put him there had he had any idea that he would have dared disobey orders. So there was no chance for Lord MILLTOWN among the representative piers, and Irish Earls are not at a premium as candidates for English constituencies. Under these circumstances the noble aspirant for senatorial celebrity determined to follow the advice of his great countyman, "Agitate, Agitate, Agitate." And there seems a very good chance that he will succeed. "Something will be done about it." He presently found his hands somewhat, perhaps unexpectedly, strengthened. So soon as the Irish peers began to ventilate their grievances it occurred to their Scotch brethren that they, too, were sad victims, and had been shamefully done out of their rights in 1701, just as their Irish fellow-sufferers had a hundred years later. So the rights of both Irish and Scotch peers became the subject of several animated debates in the upper House, and the matter was at length referred to a select committee of the Lords, which has now issued its report. In this we read that:

> "It appears to the committee extremely undesirable that a class of peerages should be permanently maintained which are only titular, and with which no legislative functions are associated."

But the committee, while strongly of opinion "that the ultimate merging of the peerages of Ireland and Scotland into that of the United Kingdom should be kept in view," are not prepared to recommend any definite course.

The plain truth is, that the House and the Government fight shy of a certain class of Irish peers, whose pecuniary position renders the proposal to endow them with any increase of dignity particularly undesirable. It is not long since the holder of one of these titles, an Earl, subsisted on an allowance from a quack medicine vendor for permitting himself to be advertised as a man able to testify to a perfect cure. Another, whose mansion-house and vast demesne are in the hands of his creditors, is living in penury in Canada, and there is not the slightest prospect that his son will redeem the family fortunes. To the admission of the Scotch Peers, who, although in some cases comparatively poor men, are respectable, little difficulty would be made, but if they were admitted, and the Irish kept out, ferocious would be the outcry of "Justice to Ireland" from the other side St. George's Channel. The fact is that Irish peerages were too often granted for political jobbery to persons who ought never to have had as much as a baronetcy, and would never have had so much in England, and the inconveniences of this profligate use of the prerogative are now making themselves felt. But Lord MILLTOWN may congratulate himself on having got in a large piece of wedge in a very short time, and we suspect that the day is not very far distant when he will find himself in possession of the seat he covets.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

THE CANDIDATES IN VERMONT AND MAINE.

Vermont and Maine both elect State officers, members of Congress, Legislature, &c., in September, the former leading off to-morrow, the first day of the month, and Maine following on Monday, Sept. 14. In Vermont the elections are now biennial. The candidates for the several offices in that State are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Asahel Peck	W. H. H. Bingham.
Lieut. Governor	Lyman G. Hinckley	Henry Chase.
Treasurer	John A. Page	Otis Chamberlain.

Members of Congress.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Charles H. Joyce,	Homer W. Heaton,
2.	Luke P. Poland,	Charles N. Davenport,
3.	George W. Hendee.	John L. Edwards.

Charles N. Davenport, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, has declined to run, and it is understood that the District Committee will substitute the name of Philander Perrin. Dudley C. Denison is a candidate in the same district, by nomination of bolters from the Republican Convention. Two years ago the vote of the State for Governor was: Republican, 41,946; Democratic, 16,613. For Congress in the First District the vote was: Republican, 14,061; Democratic, 3,618. Second District, Republican, 11,070; Democratic, 2,929, and there were 2,943 votes for independent candidates. Third District, Republican, 11,473; Democratic, 3,182. The Legislature chosen to-morrow will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. George F. Edmunds. Mr. Peck, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been on the Supreme bench of the State since 1860, after having been a Circuit Judge from 1851 to 1856.

In Maine the only State officer elected by popular vote is the Governor, and this year the Republicans have nominated Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for reelection. The Democratic candidate is Hon. Joseph Titcomb, whom Mr. Dingley defeated last year. For Congress the Republicans have nominated the present delegation complete. The names of the candidates on both sides are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	John H. Burleigh.	Bion Bradbury.
2.	William P. Frye.	Philo Clarke.
3.	James G. Blaine.	Edward K. O'Brion.
4.	Samuel F. Hersey.	Gorham L. Boynton.
5.	Eugene Hale.	Charles A. Spofford.

The vote for Governor last year was—Republican, 45,674; Democratic, 32,816. In the several Congressional Districts the vote was—First District, Republican, 15,485; Democratic, 13,216. Second District, Republican, 13,550; Democratic, 9,455. Third District, Republican, 15,084; Democratic, 11,516. Fourth District, Republican, 13,814; Democratic, 8,706. Fifth District, Republican, 14,181; Democratic, 10,918. The Legislature to be chosen will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

FRUITS OF THE WAR.

In his address to the veterans of Vermont, at their reunion in Burlington, last week, Senator Edmunds, of that State, said:

"How shall I sum up the triumphs of your victory? The immediate and visible are: The destruction of the institution of slavery, which neither the wisdom of the fathers, nor the prayers and efforts of nearly a century had been able to unfasten from the framework of the Republic; the overthrow of a social and political aristocracy founded upon slavery and tending to destroy the necessary conditions of free government, the school, and the dignity of free labor; the insertion in the national Constitution of the three perpetual guarantees of personal liberty, of equal civil rights, and of equal suffrage. I speak of these freely because I believe that whatever may have been the differences of opinion touching their adoption, the national party platforms of all parties in the Northern States refer to them with professions of acquiescence and respect. And there has been gained in theory, and in the fundamental laws of the old slave States, a similarity of institutions and of rights with the free North, whereby progress of the Republic will, in the long run, be made harmonious and peaceful. It is yet too soon to see the full effects of these great and beneficent changes which have been brought about or made possible by your patriotism and valor. The evil consequences of a perverse and unjust condition of society, and of law, cannot be repaired in a day, or a year, or a decade. Time must elapse for passions to cool, animosities to die out, and opinions to adjust themselves to the new order of things. The mischiefs incidental to war and revolutions of old systems have, indeed, appeared. Corruptions, and tumult, and crime, whether due to inefficient administration, or to the greed and wickedness of bad men of all parties, will have their transient day and then disappear, if the faith of the nation holds fast to the principles of liberty and equal rights, for which so much treasure and so many lives have been sacrificed. Then the full fruits of the great struggle and your great victory will grow and ripen. Industry and education, peace and order, justice and liberty will be the watchwords of every part of the nation, and our dear country with its solid unity of nationality and the independence and self-government of its various States under the Constitution, will from generation to generation be the best example of human government and human progress. These, my friends, are the fruits of the war, in which the military arm of the Government may justly claim a large share, and without which "powerful armies could not have been [illegible]."

SILVER WEDDING.

Gen. D. Atwood, editor of the Madison (Wis.) *State Journal*, and his wife, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on the 25th instant. The celebration was held in a new residence lately erected by him, and among those present were Ex-Gov. Washburn and Gov. Taylor, Senators Howe and Carpenter, Congressmen Sawyer and McDill, Supreme Judges Ryan, Cole, and Dyon, numbers of State and Federal officials, editors, lawyers, and others of prominence in the State. One of the present [illegible] the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Three large tables were covered with silver ware, the value of which has been estimated at $10,000. Among the finest was a magnificent silver epergne, given by the Hon. Philetus Sawyer. The husband's gift to his wife was the deed of her residence, and with it a check for $25,000. The wife's gift of [illegible] was beautiful and fragrant with flowers [illegible] arranged, some the gift of loving friends. The ceremonies of the occasion were few. Rev. C. H. Richards, of the Congregational Church, with a few fitting words, joined the hands of the couple. Judge O. Cole of this city, and Mrs. Eliza Skidmore, of Washington, were present as witnesses of the marriage twenty-five years ago. Judge H. S. Orton, of this city, a friend of Mr. Atwood, in Hamilton, N. Y., forty years ago, made a brief congratulatory address, speaking in the warmest terms of [illegible] approbation [illegible] Mr. Atwood [illegible] public [illegible] youth [illegible]. After the reunion and celebration [illegible] the grand [illegible] of social events in the Capital, passed off to general satisfaction, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood receiving the most flattering tokens of the esteem in which they are held by those who know them best."

A TIMELY WORD.

The Watertown *Times* says: "Some of our Republican friends give the Democrats credit for the purpose of throwing away in advance the [illegible] of the present [illegible] in this State. Don't count any chickens of that kind; they won't hatch, you may be sure. If the Democrats in New-York have one quality in a preeminent degree, that quality is [illegible] partisan shrewdness. They are accomplished [illegible], and know how to carry their points. They will be sure to try to achieve the [illegible] in their State Convention. In a partisan sense, if we [illegible] the [illegible] of winning this Fall, and there is nothing of the kind to take the Republicans [illegible] to carry the election. They are handicapped in the race by a record in their recent State administration which will tell against them. Yet they will [illegible] they will [illegible] organization on the Republican side. We have the 'inside track' [illegible] get to work and keep at it [illegible] the goal and the victory [illegible] shall not be beaten by the standing of our opponents."

THE GERMANS IN OHIO.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Aug. 29 says: "The attempt of the Democracy to catch the German vote is a failure. The bait of a license amendment failed to hide the hook, and the German fish fight shy of it, while the currency resolutions send them scurrying away. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* is indignant, and the *Waechter*, of this city, says the Democrats will have to 'go it alone' this Fall, having cut loose from the Republican Party and [illegible] in the Democratic. [illegible] license proposition, the Republicans [illegible] with the adoption of the Adair law [illegible] approbation [illegible] interest from the fact of the present Legislature being Democratic."

FULL VOTE ON THE OHIO CONSTITUTION.

The official canvass of the vote on the proposed new Constitution shows that it was rejected by a majority of 147,284, the aggregates being for, 102,885; against, 250,169. For minority representation, [illegible] votes, and [illegible] against it. For license, 172,892 votes, and 179,538 against.

SALMON P. CHASE.

SENATOR, GOVERNOR, SECRETARY, AND CHIEF JUSTICE.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHUCKER'S LIFE—EARLY POLITICAL VIEWS—THE BIRNEY PRO-SLAVERY MOB IN CINCINNATI—THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN THE CABINET—THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.

The following extracts from the life of the late Chief Justice Chase, by Mr. J. W. Schucker, will convey some impression of the eventful period in the country's history embraced in the career of the distinguished subject of the memoir:

HIS EARLY POLITICAL VIEWS.

Of course he took an interest in the current politics, and was violently anti-Jackson, not so much from a well-considered judgment of his own as from family tradition; his father having been rather a fierce Federalist, while his uncle Dudley, formerly a supporter of Madison, was now arrayed on the Adams side. In 1828 Mr. Chase was one of those who drew up a petition to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. What it was that occasioned this petition it is difficult to say; probably it grew out of the painful case of Gilbert Horton, a free colored citizen of New-York, who, being on business at Washington, was seized and imprisoned on suspicion of being a slave. This occurrence (in 1827) led to some important discussion in Congress on the subject of slavery in the District, and probably to the petition referred to. At any rate his connection with it was his first public political act.

SENATORIAL DECORUM—JOHN RANDOLPH.

However, his ideas of the order and dignity of legislative action were a good deal shocked by what he saw in Congress. "There is little pleasure to be derived from attendance there," he said, in a letter to L. H., in April, 1828, "and less profit. It would astonish you to see the indifference manifested, while a member addresses the House, by his brother members. One is stretched at full length upon a sofa, a handkerchief spread over his face as if endeavoring to sleep; another is marching to and fro behind the Speaker's chair; here perhaps a little knot of politicians may be discovered in earnest conversation; there some members are writing letters or reading newspapers; some are stupidly gazing upon the orator, and few listening with any expectation of profit or instruction in his words. You may go to Congress twenty times in a day, and you will witness just such a scene as this." Of public men he wrote with great freedom, and for some had feelings of profound aversion. His description of John Randolph is sufficiently characteristic: "The House now presents," he wrote to Charles Dexter Cleveland, in February, 1828, "nearly the same scene as the Senate presented two years ago, as if John Randolph carried with him a pestilential influence corrupting everything it touches. It is strange that this man is so popular in his State, but more strange that he is allowed to exercise his fantastic humors in the House without check and almost without rebuke—a man who 'has been everything by starts and nothing long;' who opposed Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; who is an aristocrat at heart, and disordered in intellect; the scorn of the wise, the laughing-stock of the gay, and the abhorrence of the good."

HOW HE BECAME ANTI-SLAVERY.

James G. Birney was a Southern man, a lawyer, and a slave-holder, who, in 1833, emancipated his slaves, and thenceforward devoted his life and energies to the anti-slavery cause. In April, 1836, he established his newspaper, the *Philanthropist*, at Cincinnati; but the public sentiment of the city was violently pro-slavery, as indeed was the almost universal public sentiment of the country, and his paper soon attracted attention, and became a definite object of popular hatred and complaint. On the 12th of July, at midnight, his office was entered by a mob and his types and press were seriously damaged. Threats were made at the same time that unless the publication of the paper was stopped the assault would be repeated and the office destroyed. Some days later, on the 21st of July, a public meeting was held by the citizens to consider whether they "would permit the publication or distribution of abolition papers in Cincinnati." The Mayor of the city presided, and the meeting, a large one, deliberately resolved that nothing less than a complete abandonment of the publication of the paper would prevent a resort to violence. This meeting further proclaimed that they would use all the lawful means at their command to suppress any newspaper advocating the modern doctrine of abolition. A committee of thirteen was appointed to wait upon Mr. Birney and his associates, to request an abandonment of the publication of their paper, and to warn them that if they did not comply the meeting would not be responsible for the consequences. On the evening of the 28th this committee of citizens (which was composed of gentlemen of large wealth and commanding social position, headed by Judge Burnett, who had formerly been a United States Senator,) and the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-slavery Society, under whose auspices the *Philanthropist* was published, held a conference. The Anti-slavery Committee proposed a public discussion, but the citizens' Committee would hear of nothing less than the immediate discontinuance of the *Philanthropist*, and utter silence on the subject of slavery. In case of refusal to comply with this demand, they predicted a "mob unusual in numbers, determined in its purposes, and desolating in its ravages." Judge Burnett expressed it as his opinion that the mob would consist of 5,000 persons, and that two-thirds of the property-holders of the city would join in. The Citizens' Committee was then asked whether, if the mob could be averted, they (the committee) would be willing that the publication of the paper should go on. Several of the committee, including the chairman, promptly answered that they would not, and the anti-slavery committee was informed that it would be allowed until noon the next day to give a final answer touching the matter of the conference.

At noon the next day the eight members composing the Anti-slavery Executive Committee announced their determination not to comply with the insolent and lawless demand made upon them.

This answer was decisive of the result which followed.

In the evening another meeting was held by the rioters, and they resolved that the types and press belonging to the *Philanthropist* should be thrown into the streets, and its editor notified to leave the city within twenty-four hours. With the darkness of the night the work of destruction began; the office was entered and pillaged, the types were scattered into the streets, and the press thrown into the river. The mob sought Mr. Birney; he was absent from the city, and not finding him they turned their rage upon the humble, unoffending homes of the colored people. After several hours, near midnight, the Mayor advised the mob to go home; that "enough had been done—no more need be—to convince the abolitionists that the public sentiment of the city was not to be defied."

In these events Mr. Chase had no other participation than that of any other citizen seeing some part of them; but they filled his mind with a profound indignation, and he denounced them with the bitterness of deep feeling. He disclaimed being an abolitionist, and, indeed, was not one; but he protested, in fearless and vigorous language, his hatred of all mob violence and his fixed purpose to support, in every lawful way, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. "Freedom of the press and constitutional liberty," he solemnly and publicly declared, "must live or perish together." Nor in a future time, when the suppression of obnoxious newspapers became a matter of executive action, did he shrink from the support of his principles on this subject.

TENDER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT BY MR. LINCOLN.

Not long after the election, amid the struggles of contending factions in the Republican Party, and of the distress and agitation prevailing everywhere, both North and South, Mr. Lincoln invited Mr. Chase to a conference at Springfield. Mr. Chase went without delay. He arrived in that city on the evening of the 3d of January, 1861, and found there politicians of all grades and from all quarters urging the claims, or opposing the claims, of contending aspirants for office, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, being, for the time, the particular subject of contention among partisans and of embarrassment to Mr. Lincoln.

Immediately upon being informed of his arrival, Mr. Lincoln—without consulting what would perhaps have been a strict formality—called upon Mr. Chase at his hotel. The meeting between the two gentlemen was friendly and cordial; Mr. Lincoln recalling, at the very begining of their interview, the fact that in 1858 Mr. Chase, almost alone of the leaders of the Republican party outside of Illinois, had given him active help by coming into the State and aiding him in his celebrated canvas against Mr. Douglas. "I have done with you," said Mr. Lincoln, "what I would not perhaps have ventured to do with any other man in the country—sent for you to ask you whether you will accept the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, without, however, being exactly prepared to offer it to you." To this Mr. Chase replied that such a question placed him in an unpleasant position; that he wanted no appointment, and certainly could not easily reconcile himself to the acceptance of a subordinate one. Mr. Lincoln said that he had felt bound to offer the position of Secretary of State to Mr. Seward as the generally-recognized leader of the Republican Party, intending, if Mr. Seward had declined, to offer it without qualification to Mr. Chase. He added that he had not wished Mr. Seward to decline, but had sincerely desired him to accept, and was glad he had accepted. Mr. Chase concurred with Mr. Lincoln concerning the offer to Mr. Seward, and said that though he was unprepared to declare his willingness to accept the Treasury Department if tendered him, the selection of Mr. Seward to the Department of State would remove his objections to a subordinate place if he should conclude to accept at all. From this subject the conversation took a wide range, including men and policies. Mr. Lincoln was firm against any deviation from the declarations of the Chicago Convention, but said that if the country could guard effectually against any further acquisition of territory, the restoration and extension of the Missouri line might be agreed to for the sake of peace. Mr. Chase dissented, saying that "the American people knew no such god as Terminus."

THE PUBLIC CREDIT IN BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The critical condition of public affairs during the closing months of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and the general apprehension that they must early culminate in civil war, had materially damaged the public credit some time before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. The comparatively small necessities of the Government during the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress were met with serious difficulty, and at rates and under circumstances which showed how extensive the loss of confidence was.

On the 17th of December, 1860, Congress authorized an issue of ten millions of one-year Treasury notes, at the best obtainable rates. Five millions of these were advertised to be awarded on the 28th of the same month. But a small aggregate sum was offered, and the rates varied from twelve to thirty-six per cent. The offers at twelve were accepted; they made a total, however, of only half a million dollars. An association of bankers—on condition that the proceeds be applied to the payment of interest on the then existing public debt—subsequently took one and a half million at twelve, and afterward the remainder of the five millions advertised at the same figure. In January, 1861, Secretary Dix disposed of the other five of the ten millions authorized, at an average of about eleven per cent.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

He thought it a measure of great violence, of doubtful constitutionality, and certain to lead to many hardships and much injustice. But deeply as he felt these considerations, he felt that the safety of the State was indeed the supreme law. The inexorable necessity remained that a currency should be provided in which loans could be negotiated and the transactions of the Government could be carried on. In existing circumstances his scheme of a national circulation, issued through the instrumentality of banking institutions controlled by the national authority, was impracticable; but he did not despair of avoiding the legal-tender sanction. He proposed several modes of doing this, the most important of which was, perhaps, that the banks should receive and disburse the Government notes as they did their own. He believed that such an arrangement would give them as much credit as the legal tender sanction would. But the banks resisted his wishes. To none of his projects would they give anything approximating to a unanimous consent. Some manifested a disposition wholly to discredit the national circulation, whether issued in notes bearing interest, or issued in notes bearing no interest; and if possible to force upon the country the circulation of the suspended banks. "This state of things," wrote Mr. Chase to Mr. Trowbridge, "was the high-road to ruin, and I did not hesitate as to the remedy. I united with those who desired to make the United States notes a legal tender, and joining them decided the success of the measure."

EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF GOLD.

On the 12th of April, 1864, Mr. Chase sent to the Finance Committee of the Senate a bill the purpose of which was, as stated by Senator Sherman, to prevent gambling in gold. It prohibited "time sales," as they were technically called—that is, sales of coin to be delivered at a future time—and it prohibited also sales of gold by any broker or banker at any other than his regular place of business. The penalty for violation of this act, which was declared to be a misdemeanor, was fine or imprisonment; by fine not less than $1,000, nor more than $10,000; and imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than one year; or both, at the discretion of the court! The bill was the result of protracted consultation between Mr. Chase and experienced financial gentlemen and members of Congress, who agreed generally that if it did no good, it was not likely to do much harm—in which opinion there was, however, as experience proved, a serious mistake. Mr. Chase emphatically said he was no admirer of this sort of legislation, and was by no means sanguine of its good results.

There was a good deal of debate in the Senate upon this bill, but not much in the House; in the course of which, however, all the history and argument bearing upon this particular phase of the financial situation were exhausted. It seemed to be pretty well understood that, although the measure was to be adopted, it was with no sanguine expectation of its successful operation, but rather with a good deal of foreboding and apprehension of evil. It passed the Senate on the 16th of April, but was not acted upon by the House until June, and was passed in that body on the 14th of the month. It was approved by the President on the 17th, and went at once into operation.

Its effects were immediate and disastrous. Even before it was enacted into a law, but when it became apparent that it would pass the House and receive the sanction of the President, its disturbing effect upon the price of gold was conspicuous. It was not, however, until the 21st of June, when the act was authoritatively notified to the Stock Exchange and gold ceased to be called, that fully developed its evil qualities.

Gold closed on the afternoon of June 20 at 98½. On the 21st it opened at 100, and sold up to 108 per cent. premium; on the 22d it went to 130, then fell to 120, and closed at 110 to 113. On the 24th it sold at about the same figures, brokers buying at 110 and selling at 116. On the 25th it was much steadier, fluctuating between 112 and 115. On the 27th there was feverish excitement; the rate was 118, and the premium fluctuated at all figures between that and 138, closing at 133 to 135. On the 28th it was moderately steady, the highest price being 138. On the 29th it was extremely irregular, selling from 138 up to 150, and the street was full of rumors touching military and Treasury operations, and closed at 143. On the 30th it fluctuated between 145 and 150. On the 1st of July announcement was made that Mr. Chase had resigned. The effect was immense. The premium advanced to 180; 170 and 175 per cent. were paid for large sums. At noon it was stated that Mr. Fessenden had been appointed Secretary, and the premium fell to 155, and at 3 P. M. to 125. July 2, it varied between 125 and 140, and closed at 137. The disastrous operation of the act had by this time impressed Congress with the necessity of its prompt repeal; and it was repealed accordingly on the 6th—but too late; its substantial effects remained. On that day the premium ruled between 147 and 150; and on the 7th it opened at 154 and closed at 173; on the 8th it fluctuated between 166 and 176½, closing at the former figures. On the 10th it varied between 160 and 170; on the 11th it opened at 185, sold down to 180, then up again to 185, and closed at 180⅛. This was the highest figure of the war.

A LETTER ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

"* * * Accept my thanks for the opportunity of reading Mr. (John Stuart) Mill's article, which I return.

He does not exaggerate the great evil from which the action of the American Government delivered the world in the settlement of the Trent affair. But it is hard to accept his view that the English Government could have done no otherwise than as it did. I am quite certain that, had positions been reversed, our Government would have acted very differently. Doubtless we should have asked explanations, but I mistake the case if we would have made any threats.

It is by no means certain, either, that had a war taken place between ourselves and the English, the issue would have been the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as a great slaveholding and slavery-extending power. This Government always had a talismanic veto on that result in the simple word 'Emancipation.' The crime of England's aid for such an establishment would indeed have been flagrant, but it would have had another issue and a fearful recoil.

But these deductions from the general merit of the article are slight. As a whole it is admirable. Its tone is noble; its style eloquent; its reasoning exact and forcible; its sentiments elevated and manly. Altogether it is the best appreciation of the situation I have seen, if I except De Gasparin's book, *Un Grand Peuple, qui se relève*, which to correct insight joins wonderful foresight."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Chase gives, in his diary, the following account of the emancipation proceedings in the Cabinet, Sept. 22, 1862:

"To department about nine. State Department messenger came with notice to heads of departments to meet at twelve. Received sundry callers. Went to the White House. All the members of the Cabinet were in attendance. There was some general talk, and the President mentioned that Artemus Ward had sent him his book. Proposed to read a chapter which he thought very funny. Read it, and seemed to enjoy it very much; the heads also, (except Stanton.) The chapter was 'High-Handed Outrage at Utica.'

The President then took a graver tone, and said: 'Gentlemen, I have, as you are aware, thought a great deal about the relation of this war to slavery, and you all remember that, several weeks ago, I read to you an order I had prepared upon the subject, which, on account of objections made by some of you, was not issued. Ever since then my mind has been occupied with this subject, and I have thought all along that the time for acting on it might probably come. I think the time has come now. I wish it was a better time. I wish that we were in a better condition. The action of the army against the rebels has not been quite what I should have best liked. But they have been driven out of Maryland, and Pennsylvania is no longer in danger of invasion. When the rebel army was at Frederick I determined, as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland, to issue a proclamation of emancipation, such as I thought most likely to be useful. I said nothing to any one, but I made a promise to myself and (hesitating a little) to my Maker. The rebel army is now driven out, and I am going to fulfill that promise. I have got you together to hear what I have written down. I do not wish your advice about the main matter, for that I have determined for myself. This I say without intending anything but respect for any one of you. But I already know the views of each on this question. They have been heretofore expressed, and I have considered them as thoroughly and carefully as I can. What I have written is that which my reflections have determined me to say. If there is anything in the expressions I use or in any minor matter which any one of you thinks had best be changed, I shall be glad to receive your suggestions. One other observation I will make. I know very well that many others might, in this matter as in others, do better than I can; and if I was satisfied that the public confidence was more fully possessed by any one of them than by me, and knew of any constitutional way in which he could be put in my place, he should have it. I would gladly yield it to him. But though I believe that I have not so much of the confidence of the people as I had some time since, I do not know that, all things considered, any other person has more; and, however this may be, there is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I am here. I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take.'

The President then proceeded to read his Emancipation Proclamation, making remarks on the several parts as he went on, and showing that he had fully considered the subject in all the lights under which it had been presented to him.

After he had closed, Gov. Seward said: 'The general question having been decided, nothing can be said further about that. Would it not, however, make the proclamation more clear and decided to leave out all reference to the act being sustained during the incumbency of the President; and not merely say that the Government "recognizes," but that it will maintain the freedom it proclaims?'

I followed, saying: 'What you have said, Mr. President, fully satisfies me that you have given to every proposition which has been made a kind and candid consideration. And you have now expressed the conclusion to which you have arrived clearly and distinctly. This it was your right, and, under your oath of office, your duty to do. The proclamation does not, indeed, mark out the course I would myself prefer; but I am ready to take it just as it is written and to stand by it with all my heart. I think, however, the suggestions of Gov. Seward very judicious, and shall be glad to have them adopted.'

The President then asked us severally our opinions as to the modifications proposed, saying that he did not care much about the phrases he had used. Every one favored the modification, and it was adopted. Gov. Seward then proposed that in the passage relating to colonization some language should be introduced to show that the colonization proposed was to be only with the consent of the colonists and the consent of the States in which the colonies might be attempted. This, too, was agreed to; and no other modification was proposed. Mr. Blair then said that the question having been decided, he would make no objection to issuing the proclamation; but he would ask to have his paper, presented some days since, against the policy, filed with the proclamation. The President consented to this readily. And then Mr. Blair went on to say that he was afraid of the influence of the proclamation on the border States and on the army, and stated, at some length, the grounds of his apprehensions. He disclaimed most expressly, however, all objections to emancipation *per se*, saying he had always been personally in favor of it—always ready for immediate emancipation in the midst of slave States, rather than submit to the perpetuation of the system."

MR. CHASE ON THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.

The following letters were written to Demarest Lloyd, Washington, in August and September, 1872:

"* * * You may remember that, in our walks to and fro on the portico at Edgewood, I said to you more than once that I would like to see Mr. Greeley nominated. Since 1848 it has been my earnest desire to see the Democratic Party purged from the taint of slavery, and applying Democratic principles boldly and thoroughly to all political questions. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform realizes that desire, and the nomination of Greeley is a pledge of its sincerity which his election will confirm. * * *"

"As to political matters, I have by no means lost heart, though results so far do not answer my hopes. The nomination was, in itself, the best that could be made; but it was an experiment, and a bold one. A Free-Trade convention nominated the ablest, after Mr. Carey, of American writers in support of protection; a Republican convention nominated a full Republican ticket for Democratic support, without which almost unanimously given, success was impossible; a Democratic convention, departing from all party usages, nominated for Democratic support Republican candidates. May it not well be said that it was an experiment, and a bold one? To me, knowing Mr. Greeley as I do, and feeling in him the confidence I do, it would be a pleasure to vote for him. I can postpone all differences in the full confidence that, practically, his administration will in no respect fundamentally clash with my views, while in the important matters of currency, amnesty, and reform, it will thoroughly harmonize with them. It is not surprising that others think and will act differently."

TRANSFERS FROM SING SING.

SIXTY-TWO PRISONERS TAKEN TO AUBURN—RIOTOUS DISTURBANCES EN ROUTE—TWELVE AUBURN CONVICTS TAKEN TO SING SING.

In compliance with orders promulgated at the recent meeting of the Board of State Prison Inspectors, a transfer of sixty-two convicts from Sing Sing Prison to Auburn was made on the evening of Aug. 26. The transfer was made by keepers John S. Wood, formerly of Auburn, Hastings, and Harter, and two guards. The Auburn *Advertiser* says:

"Soon after leaving Sing Sing a quite exciting episode occurred. One of the convicts raised his window, contrary to orders, and when commanded to lower it refused to obey, whereupon Capt. Wood undertook to execute his own order by closing it himself. At this the man arose, his partner acting in concert with him, and attempted to strike the officer. The blow was parried and an effectual quietus put on the rebellious convict, which aroused the sympathies of his companions to such an extent that they openly expressed their willingness to take a hand in the fray, many arising in their seats and making threatening demonstrations. A general mutiny seemed imminent. Capt. Wood pulled the bell rope, however, bringing the train to a standstill, and with his fellow officers soon brought the mutineers to terms by a free use of "persuaders." After that quiet reigned, and no further trouble of a serious nature occurred. A number of the convicts succeeded in slipping their handcuffs, but no attempt to escape was made. Capt. Wood discovered one couple with hands free, and, on approaching, found the handcuffs lying on the seat beside the slippery scamps. He readjusted the irons, clasping them much tighter than before, but soon after he again discovered the same couple with wrists freed, and, on making an investigation, ascertained that one of the men had in his possession an ingeniously-manufactured key, made of hoop-iron, by means of which he unlocked his wristlets. Fifty-six out of the sixty-two are New-York criminals; three are from Kings County and one each from Ulster, Westchester, and Dutchess Counties. Two fifteen years' men are for murder, second degree, and burglary first degree, respectively; John Jones is a seventeen and a half year's man, and his crime was burglary, first degree and grand larceny. He is well known. Michael Lawless, is the befitting name of one of the twenty year's men. The other twenty year's man committed burglary in the first degree. In James Murtha, who comes from New-York for five years for grand larceny the prison officials recognize an old inmate, he having been discharged from Auburn Prison only last June. The 8:30 train to-morrow morning will have as passengers twelve Auburn Prison convicts, who are to be transferred to Sing Sing in charge of the same officials who brought the Sing Singers here to-day. This transfer is made in order to accommodate convicts whose parents or friends reside near Sing Sing, and are unable to bear the expense of visiting them at Auburn. All but three of the twelve are New-York convicts. Among the number will be John McCalpin, who is under a sentence of thirty years on a double commitment for burglary, first degree, and grand larceny, and an assault with intent to kill.

FOURTEEN YEARS' LITIGATION ENDED.

Judge Pinkney, of the Baltimore Circuit Court, made, on Wednesday, a decree in the case of Barnum vs. Barnum, which has been four times before the Court of Appeals. That court decided that David Barnum, the founder and former owner and proprietor of Barnum's City Hotel, in Baltimore, who died in 1844, had left to his children only a life estate in said property, and that the absolute ownership in it would rest in his grandchildren, who would, however, have to pay for the permanent improvements put upon the property from June, 1844, to 1861. Andrew McLaughlin, a son-in-law of David Barnum, conducted the hotel after the death of its founder, and he, supposing the children of David Barnum had the absolute ownership of the property, purchased their interests, and took deeds for the same. He subsequently, between 1844 and 1861, made extensive improvements to the hotel. These improvements were found by testimony to be of the value of $74,222 22, which, being deducted from the proceeds of the sale of the property, the balance was to be divided among the heirs; but the other heirs resisted the claim of the representatives of John R. Barnum on the ground that he was not a legitimate son of David Barnum. The rights of the heirs of John R. Barnum have been defended with ability and fidelity by E. Beatty Graff, Esq., who has been opposed by the late Thomas S. Alexander, George Williams, and Thales A. Linthicum, the attorneys for the complainants, David and Augustus K. Barnum; by the late Wm. Schley, J. Nevitt Steele, S. H. Taggart, and Wm. P. Preston, attorneys for the heirs of Andrew McLaughlin; and by Messrs. Hinkley and Morris, attorneys for the heirs of Eliza Stannard. The decree of Judge Pinkney decides that John R. Barnum was the legitimate son of David Barnum, and that his heirs are entitled to share in the distribution of the property. The new account to be stated by the auditor will divide the estate into five parts, instead of four parts, as stated in the last account. One-fifth of the net proceeds of sale, with rents from 1853, will be allowed to the complainants, David and Augustus K. Barnum; one-fifth to E. Beatty Graff, Esq., as executor of John R. Barnum, with rents from Oct. 26, 1866; one-fifth of net proceeds of sale to Mrs. Eliza Stannard's children, and two-fifths to Andrew McLaughlin's heirs, now represented by Daniel Dorsey and Robert Fowler's heirs.

MILITARY CENTRALIZATION IN SWITZERLAND.

The newly-revised military system of Switzerland at first sight appears to entail a considerably increased charge on the finances of the Federation. But this is in reality for the most part a mere transfer from the budgets of the separate cantons to that of the central Government. Formerly the cantons were charged with the clothing and equipment of their recruits; arms, ammunition, and pay for the days of actual service being all that came from the Federal exchequer. Under the new law the cantonal authorities will still supervise the clothing and equipment, and, indeed, will have to pay the expenses of their officials who undertake this, but all their expenditure for the recruits will be repaid them. Instead, therefore, of the Federal military budget only amounting as recently to about £100,000, it will have added to it for next year the £190,000 which the various cantonal budgets, according to a return for the year 1870, bore for the equipping of recruits. But besides these charges, of which the cantons are to be relieved, it was shown by Herr Staempfli, in a paper read by him at the Social Science Congress at Berne, in 1865, on the imperfections of the national military system, which first caused the investigation that has led up to reform, that there were in certain cantons deficiencies regularly existing in the supply of equipments to men called out, which the recruits themselves had to make good; and that these amounted to not less than £30,000 a year, which in fact was, on his showing, an extra personal tax levied on the men drawn for the ranks. These charges are, of course, under the reformed state of things to be transferred to the Federation, and they make the total of existing payments now consolidated and placed to the Federal account £320,000. The new military budget, however, (which, it must be remembered, excludes the manufacture of arms now carried on under a special loan,) amounts to £440,000; and the real augmentation, therefore, is just £120,000, of which some £50,000 appears to be due to the intended increase of 3d. a day in the pay of the trained militiaman when called out—recruits are not to receive this—and the rest to the various expenses contingent on the improved system of instruction to be introduced.

LIGHTS AND FOG-SIGNALS.

EUROPEAN SYSTEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

REPORT OF MAJOR ELLIOT, SECRETARY OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, ON HIS VISIT OF INSPECTION TO EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In the year 1872 the head of the light-house system in Great Britain sent a Commission to this country to examine and report upon the fog-signals which had been adopted by the light-house establishment of the United States, and in return for the courtesy they received, they invited the Light-house Board to send an agent, who would obtain facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the later improvements in regard to aids to navigation, which had been adopted in Great Britain. With the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, Major Elliot, of the corps of engineers of the army, and Engineer Secretary of the board, was commissioned to visit Europe and report upon everything which he might observe relative to light-house apparatus, and the management of light-house systems. Major Elliot was everywhere received with marked cordiality, and every facility was given him to inspect the various coasts and systems of administration, of which full information was furnished him, together with the drawings and models necessary for a perfect acquaintance with the latest improvements which have been adopted in Great Britain and on the Continent. In closing his preliminary report, Major Elliot says the great questions which are occupying the attention of the Light-house authorities of Europe, and in which the different establishments are in competition with each other, are: What is the best illuminant? and, What is the best means for producing the most perfect combustion?

"I will only add," he remarks, "that while the British and French systems are necessarily very much like our own, I saw many details of construction and administration which we can adopt to advantage, while there are many in which we excel. Our shore signals particularly are vastly superior, both in number and power. They are in advance of us in using both the gas and electric lights in positions of special importance, in the use of azimuthal condensing prisms for certain localities; in the character of their lamps; in the use of fog-signals in light-ships; in their light-ships with revolving lights, and, more than all, in the character of their keepers, who are in service during good behavior until death or superannuation, who are promoted for merit, and whose lives are insured by the Government for the benefit of their families."

Major Elliot mentions the superiority of the English and French light-house lamps over our own. While the power of our light-house lamps is fixed, (*i. e.*, they give only the same amount of light in foggy and thick weather as in fair, in the long twilight of Summer as in the darkness of the night,) the English oil-lamps are flexible in power, and can be varied by the keepers to suit the varying conditions of the atmosphere; that the first-order seacoast lights of England may be raised from an equivalent of 342 (their minimum) to 722 candles, while the maximum power of our first-order sea-coast light is uniformly the equivalent of only 210 candles: that while the English and French lights have been in recent years increased in power, the actual consumption of oil per unit of light has been decreased by improvements in the supply of oxygen to the flame, and that, if the modifications described in detail should be adopted, we should increase the illuminating power of our light-houses more than fifty per cent., which would be of incalculable benefit to commerce, especially in "thick" weather.

The European Governments, after careful and protracted experiments, are rapidly adopting the use of mineral oil, instead of the vegetable and animal oils formerly used. France has been the first to order the burning of the new illuminant on all of its coasts, and the light-house lamps of nearly all other nations of Europe, (including Great Britain,) the nations of the East, and of South America; indeed, all that Major Elliot could hear of except our own, are being changed for its use. Mineral oil is more cleanly than the lard oil consumed in our light-houses; it is not injuriously affected by the severest cold; the lamps are more readily lighted, and do not require to be trimmed during the longest nights, thus making commerce less dependent on the watchfulness of the keepers, while its cost is but little more than one-third the cost of the latter. There can be no doubt that the adoption of this oil by the United States for use in our light-houses would stimulate our refiners to produce an article to meet the requirements mentioned in the report, but if they cannot or will not, we can import the same excellent kind of mineral oil (Scotch) which is now used in the light-houses of France and Great Britain, and save more than $50,000 per annum, besides producing more reliable lights than we now have.

Major Elliot calls attention to the desirability of modifying a few of the points of our light-houses on which the safety of life and treasure especially depend, for the introduction of the electric and the gas-lights, which he describes in detail, since there are now many of these lights in use in Europe, and he thinks we should not be behind any nation in our efforts to lessen the dangers of the coasts.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

TEN WORKMEN BURIED BENEATH THE RUINS—ALL ESCAPE ALIVE.

A portion of the Washington Avenue Hotel, in process of alteration in St. Louis, fell in on Wednesday morning last, while twenty-five workmen—plumbers, carpenters, and laborers, were at work within it. Many of them succeeded in escaping without much difficulty. The St. Louis *Democrat* thus describes the affair:

James Luke, of Luke & Rude, carpenters and builders, was standing in a hallway leading to a front door of the building, when he heard a cracking noise and plaster falling. On looking toward the rear of the first floor saw the brick wall breaking open lengthwise and bulging out on both sides. He rushed for the front doorway and stood there until a pile of timber and bricks came rolling up to his heels, when he jumped a distance of fifteen feet and fell upon the sidewalk, bruising and spraining himself slightly. He was completely showered over with lime-dust.

Ed. Lonergan, a plumber, who was working in the third story, heard a shower of dust rolling down the chimney, and ran through a doorway into an adjoining building, and was caught by the falling ceiling and partially buried under it. He succeeded in crawling out from the rubbish without assistance, and while a gang of firemen were looking for him he made his appearance, looking as though he had been rolling in a barrel of dry slaked lime. His legs and face were slightly scratched and bruised, and his lungs and throat filled with dust.

John Manchester, another plumber, was carried down from the third floor to the cellar, and was buried underneath a lot of bricks and rubbish, with his head under an arch made by the lodgment of falling timbers. The firemen dug him out in a frightened and weak condition. His arms were considerably lacerated, head and body bruised severely, and hands badly sprained.

R. H. Albertson, a gas-fitter, also working on the third floor, was carried down to the first floor, and was buried under a lodgment of flooring beams, which imprisoned him and slightly squeezed him. He was taken out by the firemen. His injuries were concussion of the chest, bruised breast, and partially dislocated hands.

John Roberts, gas-fitter, fell to the second story, and was imprisoned under a lodgment of flooring and partially buried in plaster and brick. He was taken out and found slightly bruised.

Thomas Kennedy, gas-fitter, fell or slid into the cellar from the second story, and succeeded in crawling out with a severely-contused head, bruised body, and sprained hand.

Peter Holden and David White, plasterers, heard the advance avalanche of dust and plaster on the floor above them, and rushed into an adjoining building through an opening in the wall, and were thrown down by the heavy cloud of dust, and lay nervously prostrated for a few minutes, after which they made their exit by a ladder put up for them at the second-story front window. They were slightly bruised.

William King, plasterer, was disinterred from the rubbish in the cellar, and was found to be apparently the most severely hurt. Several ribs of his right side were fractured, and, besides bruises and contusions, he sustained severe internal injuries. He appeared to be in the vortex of the destruction, and it is mysterious how he escaped from being killed.

Joseph McDonald, plasterer, in riding down from the second story to the cellar on a flooring beam, rolled off when near the cellar bottom, and was struck upon the shoulder by falling brick, and suffered a dislocation, besides slight bodily injuries.

THE MEDAL OF THE BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

For twenty-seven years her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the nomination or recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to annually confer a medal on such distinguished architect or man of science, of any country, as may have designed or executed any building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture in the various branches of science connected therewith. This year Mr. Ruskin was nominated by the institute, and her Majesty acceded to accord the gift to that gentleman. Mr. Ruskin, however, who, at the time, was away in Italy, when apprised of the fact, wrote to the society declining to accept the medal. The subject of the award of the medal was consequently suspended until recently, when a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held at their rooms in London. The council of the institute having received a letter from Sir T. M. Biddulph, K. C. B., communicating the Queen's pleasure that another recommendation should be made to her Majesty as to the award, the following recommendation was considered, preparatory to its being submitted to her Majesty: "That the royal gold medal of 1874 be awarded, subject to her Majesty's sanction, to George Edmund Street, R. A."

CHURCHES FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed I hand you a letter just received from Rev. Clarence Buel upon the subject of "A Church for the People," in reply to mine in your issue of the 16th inst.

I have received letters from many clergymen; I select this as it treats the subject more fully than some of the others. Coming, as it does, from one of the clergy, I think it will command more attention than another from myself. Will you do me the favor of publishing it. Again I thank you for your aid in this matter. G. F. CORBIERE.

No. 449 FIRST AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

No. 741 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1874.

Mr. G. F. Corbiere:

DEAR SIR: In THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 16 a letter appeared over your signature, which was made the basis of an editorial relating to one great want of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City. As both your letter and the article in question touched upon some thoughts which have been much in my mind of late, I sought an interview with you for the purpose of ascertaining definitely what your plan involved, and also to see whether I could give you any assistance in carrying it forward. In the course of that interview I made some suggestions which, while falling in with your general purpose, perhaps also tended to make it broader than you had originally designed. At any rate they were received by you so favorably that you asked me to give them to you in writing, and it is in obedience to this request that I now address you. So far as they meet your own views, I trust you will use them freely, but beyond this you will not, of course, be bound by them.

Briefly stated, the object which you propose to accomplish is that of providing satisfactory church privileges for a large class of people who now do not enjoy them. And you aptly describe the event by saying that "what is needed is a church for the people." I pause here to remark that to my mind the term is well chosen—"a church for the people." For while it is undoubtedly true that preaching the Gospel to the poor is one of the Divinely appointed tests of a true and living church, yet is it also true that the very people whom we desire to reach will to a great extent wholly abstain from entering churches or chapels which are specifically for the poor. We have already in existence here ample church facilities for the rich, and there are also Sunday free chapels for the poor. But where is there any sort of adequate provision for the great intermediate working classes which constitutes the very bone and sinew of the land? They are unable to enter into the former class of church edifices by reason of the high pew rentals which are required for their support. And they have too much pride to accept mere church privileges which are understood to be provided by the rich for the poor. The consequence is either that they abstain wholly from church or else attend places of worship not embraced in either of the two classes which are furnished by our own branch of the Church in this City.

Give us these churches for the people and the people will attend them. Not specifically churches for the poor nor for those who cannot pay for the privilege of attending them. These, indeed, are necessary, and to a certain extent we now have them.

But the great want to-day in this City is that of church facilities for the working classes, who are willing and anxious to pay generously (according to their means) for the enjoyment of their religious privileges. Such churches, as the editor of THE TIMES well states, have succeeded completely in England, and there is no reason why they should not meet with equal success here. Here, as there, they can be built by voluntary subscriptions and maintained by the offertory. And here, as there, if they are understood to be churches for the people, and not chapels for the poor, the people will go to them, and give to them, and abundantly sustain them; and they will do so because they take a pride and pleasure in sustaining that which, in a certain sense, belongs to themselves. For thus they will not be the recipients of a charity, but rather the constituency and support of the church whose privileges, for themselves and their families, they will duly appreciate.

But I must hasten to give you, in conclusion, a few such practical suggestions as have occurred to me in regard to the work which you propose. *First*, You ought to obtain the full sanction and approval of the Bishop. He is the head of the diocese, and without his sanction no such undertaking can command the confidence and support which is essential to its success. *Second*, Having obtained this prerequisite, it seems to me that you should next seek to enlist some of those laymen who are identified with the working interests of the City as colaborers in your enterprise; and, also, the promise of help from such others as can give you pecuniary aid. And this you will receive just as soon as they become satisfied that your undertaking gives promise of success. *Third*, Having thus received the necessary indorsement and support, you will be prepared to seek for your work a local habitation; and this should be the central home of the mission, in which its directing head and its assistant workers may always be found, and to which all may come who seek in any way to avail themselves of its privileges. A temporary place for holding services either in or near the mission house must also be secured. I can add nothing to the suggestions which you have made yourself in regard to frequency of services, Sunday schools, and other church privileges. *Fourth*.—I would, however, suggest, as of the utmost importance, the necessity of enlisting in the service a corps of volunteer assistants for the simple duty of preaching to the people. Every Sunday evening, at least, a sermon should be preached by some one of our ablest clergy. By a division of the labor the burden would not fall heavily on any one, and I am confident that a sufficient number might be secured who would agree to take this duty by turn, say once in every two months.

Other things being equal, the people will seek that church in which they can find the ablest and most attractive preaching. They will not be satisfied with that which is at best only a weak solution. They must have the Gospel preached in such a way as to commend it to their intelligence as well as to their consciences, and they are often better judges than those who assume to sit in judgment upon them.

But I must close now, or I shall extend my letter, already too long, beyond all bounds.

There are sundry other practical suggestions to which I cannot now even allude. I can only add that, so far as your plan aims to reach the great want which I have referred to, it has my warm sympathy, and will receive such support as I may be able to give it; and if you set out with the requisite sanction and co-operation to which I have above alluded, and carry on the work with equal zeal and prudence, and, above all, seeking constantly the Divine blessing, you will surely meet with abundant success. That such may be the case is the earnest desire of Yours very truly,

CLARENCE BUEL.

A CATFISH WITH A DIAMOND RING.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* sympathizingly describes at length the woes of a youthful lover who was jilted by his chosen one but a little while after she had accepted from him a diamond engagement ring. We quote: "He at last asked her about the matter, and she told him that she loved another better than she had loved him, and, to cap the climax, she returned him his ring. Without saying a word he pocketed the ring and walked to the beach, where he found three negroes in a sail-boat, and gave them $10 to land him in Mobile. During the trip he took the ring from his pocket several times, looked at it reluctantly, and made several efforts to throw it overboard, but always changed his mind before executing his intention. The negroes watched him closely, and being under the impression that he was crazy, they were terribly frightened. As he got to the Government street wharf he pitched the ring in the river and exclaimed, 'Thus endeth the first lesson.' One of the negroes watched the ring sink, and suddenly rising, shouted, 'I golly, a catfish done swallowed dat ring!' It soon spread among the negroes that a very valuable diamond ring had been swallowed by a catfish, and in less than an hour the wharves were crowded with negroes fishing for catfish. The moment one was caught it was then and there dissected in the presence of the excited crowd earnestly watching the result. They fished until long after dark, and dissected some two or three hundred catfish, but still no ring was found. As early as 1 o'clock the next morning an excited crowd of negroes were clamoring at the market gate for admission. When the gate was opened a tremendous rush was made for the fish-stalls, and some twenty or thirty of the negroes exclaimed: 'I'll take all de catfish you got.' Others cried: 'I'll take all in de market, and pay double price for 'em.' Of course everything in the fish line resembling a cat was bought, and butchered in the twinkling of an eye, but still no ring was found. Cats are still caught, bought, stolen, begged, and butchered by the negroes fruitlessly."

DR. DRYSDALE ON SMOKING.

Dr. Drysdale, says the London *Observer*, has availed himself of the meeting of the Medical Association at Norwich to fire off a most formidable counterblast to tobacco, which he seems to detest almost as cordially as did King James himself, holding its use to be "a violation of the laws of public hygiene," which means, it is to be presumed, that if Dr. Drysdale could put it down by act of Parliament he would. In default, however, of such enlightened legislation, he holds it his duty to "speak out," and very plainly, indeed, he did speak out. "For his part," he roundly declared, "he charged tobacco with causing blindness, palpitation of the heart, paralysis, and diseases of the teeth, mouth, and tongue. He alleged that it was a foe to cleanliness and good manners. He knew that it was injurious to workers in tobacco factories, and he, therefore, contended that it was not a true luxury and never a necessity." Still more terrible is it to know that to tobacco must be ascribed many of the cases of *malaise* and *cachexia* of men, who would otherwise be in perfect health. That tobacco in excess, or if taken by those who are not accustomed to it, is apt to produce *malaise*, may [illegible] *Cachexia* is a terrible word, and one which the Anti-Tobacco Society will, we suspect, put to good purpose in their next Exeter Hall meeting. Dr. Drysdale is also very uneasy to find that "tobacco-smoking has left the tap-room, and that now not even the throne itself is destitute of the perfume of tobacco." We had always imagined that her Majesty disliked smoking excessively, but perhaps Dr. Drysdale uses the word "throne" somewhat vaguely. It is certainly going a little beyond the limits of strict accuracy to declare that "the whole of Europe is fast being turned into a cigar divan," and that "it is every day becoming more difficult for a man of average strength of mind to assert his liberty to refrain from tobacco if he goes into society at all." We are sure, for instance, that nobody cares the stump of a cigar whether Dr. Drysdale smokes or not: but we suppose talk of this kind pleases the members of the Anti-Tobacco Society. In any case it is a comfort to know that German and Turkish tobacco "is almost devoid of noxious qualities." So candid an admission almost consoles us for the terrible prospect of *cachexia* itself.

RECORDS OF FORMER DAYS.

AN OLD-TIME INDENTURE—A BILL OF LADING—THE LOUISBURG EXPEDITION.

Some old papers of historical value have come into the possession of Capt. Luther Dame, of Newburyport, Mass., a near relative of his having bought the house formerly occupied by Sir William Pepperell, in Kittery, Me. These papers are of various degrees of importance, from bills of lading and the indentures of an apprentice to the instructions by Gen. Braddock for the conduct of a campaign. All of them, however, public and private, are of interest as relating to one of the most prominent men in early New-England history. Even the least important of the papers has suggestive matter in it, as the indenture of Nathaniel Crockit, "with the consent of his mother, Hannah Crockit, of Kittery, in ye county of York in N. England," as an apprentice "to William Pepperell, Jr., merchant." "Taverns nor ale-houses he shall not frequent; at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game he shall not play," but he is to do any work on sea or land his master shall put him about, and in return the apprentice is to be taught "to write, read, and sypher as far as ye rule 3, if said apprentice be capable to learn," and he is to be provided with "good and sufficient apparel, meet, drink, washing and laying," and at the end of his term is to have "two suits of apparel, one for Lord's day and ye other for working days." The indenture is dated July 10, the second year of the reign of George, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, or 1716. Nathaniel Crockit makes his mark and William Pepperell, Jr., signs his name.

A bill of lading of those times is scarcely less of a curiosity in form, and as showing what the merchants traded in. One of June, 1726, begins: "Shipped by the grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by Wm. Pepperills, on their own acct. and risque, in and upon the good Briga, called the William, whereof is master under God for this present voyage George King, and now riding at anchor in the river Piscataqua, and by God's grace bound to Barbadoes," and then follows the freight, lumber, shingles, oak staves, timber, fish, yokes, and bows, winding up, "and so God send the good Briga. to her desired port in safety. Amen." Accompanying this bill of lading is a letter of orders to Capt. King as to how he is to proceed and to deliver the freight to Thomas Harper, Esq., merchant, of Barbados. The spelling is rather uncertain; in the indenture it is "marchant," and in the letter "merchant." There is also another letter to Capt. Foxall Curtice, dated Aug. 13, 1717, master of the brig William and Jane, going to Newfoundland, where he is to buy French brandy and claret wine. The Captain is to be secret about it, although there was no prohibitory law at the time.

All the papers of early date relate to commercial affairs. Later they refer to public matters. From "camp at Alexandria, April 16, 1755," Gen. Braddock's signature by his own hand to an order giving instructions to Col. William Shirley is issued. The orders to Col. Shirley are to take command of his own and Sir William Pepperell's regiments, and to proceed "with all convenient expedition to attempt the reduction of the French forts at the straights of Niagara." He is to leave a garrison at a fort at Oswego, and to apply to Gov. DeLancey for what money he wants, and to keep Gen. Braddock informed of his situation as far as possible, in order that a junction of the two forces might be made as soon as "the affair of the Ohio are determined." The reason why Sir William Pepperell did not accompany this expedition is given in a copy of another letter from Gen. Braddock, in which it is said that Sir William having been appointed a "Major General in the King's Army, a command of those Provincial troops would be inconsistent with his rank." There are also papers of previous date relating to the Louisburg expedition. One of date Sept. 7, 1745, directed to Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Pepperell, is the account of men employed in works at Louisburg by Col. Shirley. Another, of Nov. 6, at Louisburg, and addressed also to Sir William Pepperell, speaks of his Excellency, Gov. Shirley, and is a draft of money to pay workmen. There is also a petition dated London, July 1, 1746, to the Duke of Newcastle to assist the Louisburg expedition, and signed by Christr. Kilby, agent to his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England. The same Christopher Kilby writes from SpringGarden 30th May, 1747, a long letter of which the following is the beginning: "Honored Sir: I have delivered to Major Wise, who goes a passenger in one of the men-of-war, your patent for baronet, in a box, with the broad seal. The grant of arms from the Herald's office, in a glass frame, and a small box containing your own watch and Lady Pepperell's, with a gold chain, an egg, a seal, a crystal heart and a picture of the Duke. Also, your own seal, very neatly cut, and a box with the impression of the three faces." Besides these interesting documents, and others from the same family, Capt. Dame has the spectacles and a shell snuff-box of Lady Pepperell, and a needle-book in which two of the leaves are made of the scarlet coat and buff facings of the coat which Sir William Pepperell wore at the taking of Louisburg.

CURIOUS CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A medical man recently died in the Paris Maison Municipale de Sante of the most undoubted symptoms of rabies. Dr. Fereol, who had the management of the case, gives the following summary: An individual enjoying perfect health, temperate in his habits, and with no hereditary propensity to insanity, is seized, after laboring under low spirits for a few days, with fits of rabies, which carry him off in three days. On a post mortem examination the lesions usually observed in cases of hydrophobia were found. Two years and a half before the outset of the fearful disease which destroyed him in so short a time, the patient had been bit by a bitch which was in a rabid state. The animal was examined after death by a veterinary surgeon, who certified to the existence of rabies. It should, moreover, be observed that the bitch, at the time she became rabid, was suckling a pup, which died hydrophobic three weeks after the mother. M. Fereol, under whose care the patient died, has sent an elaborate essay to the Academy of Medicine on the case. A lively and instructive discussion is expected. The essay concludes with the following deductions: 1. The incubation of rabies, which is mostly limited within the first two months after inoculation, may exceptionally last much longer, and may reach eighteen months, or even two years and a half. 2. The symptoms of the disease are generally of a uniform description, but they may assume various aspects under the influence of numerous agents, as insanity, alcoholism, hysteria, &c. There are however, certain signs, such as spasm of the glottis, a peculiar mode of sputation and the symptom known under the name of aerophobia, which belong especially to rabies, and which allow of the diagnosis of the disease, although accompanied by the above-named complications. 3. Idiopathic or imaginary rabies, which is not generally fatal, may end in death; in such case the symptoms will yield sufficient reasons for holding that actual rabies did not exist. 4. The bronchial spuma with rabid patients plays an important part in the phenomenon of sputation; and it may be safely affirmed that the principal symptoms as well as the principal lesions of rabies in the human subject, are concentrated upon the function of respiration. The characters of the breathing distinguish rabid hydrophobia from the cases of hydrophobia depending on a non-virulent cause.

A NEW CARPET PEST.

The Rochester *Chronicle* says: "Considerable outcry is being made in the neighboring villages concerning the ravages of a new pest that has lately arisen, namely, the carpet bug. These bugs are described as being about twice the size of the common *cimex lectularius*, or bed-bug, and covered with hair. Their color is a muddy black. The first time these bugs were heard from in this section was at Dansville last year, where they did considerable damage. This year they have increased and extended their territory, for it seems that they have become a source of extreme annoyance in Brockport. A lady, who resides in that village, informed a reporter of this paper, yesterday, that there is not a single house that has escaped their depredations. In her house, she said, every room is infested with them, and they had eaten large holes in every carpet in the house. Their favorite mode of procedure is to follow the seam of the boards and eat their way clear through. In some instances the carpet has been eaten through so clean that it looks as if it had been cut with a sharp knife. In other rooms they had eaten large patches out of it, generally picking out the centre of a breadth. The lady referred to says she has tried everything to get rid of them, but without avail. Tobacco seems to make them livelier than ever, and as for bug poison, they regard it as a luxury, and grow fat on it. We have not as yet heard of their making their appearance in this city, although, being so close to us, it would be reasonable to expect a visit from them at any time. In the meanwhile, perhaps some of our scientific men will have a remedy prepared for them."

VALUATION OF CALIFORNIA.

The valuation of property in California, as fixed by the Assessors for the current year, amounts in the State, exclusive of Modoc County, from which no official report has been received, to $609,000,000, an increase of $84,000,000 over 1873; and of this increase, San Francisco has $35,000,000. Santa Clara shows a gain of $3,600,000; Sacramento, $2,700,000; San Joaquin, $2,900,000; and Butte, Colusa, Nevada, [illegible] than $1,000,000 each. Alameda, Amador, Klamath, Lake, Marin, Mariposa, Monterey, Plumas, San Mateo, Siskiyou, and Sonoma have decreased. Monterey shows a decrease of $1,800,000, but there is an actual increase of $2,700,000 in the territory which it had in 1873, the new County of San Benito having $4,500,000 of taxable property.

ARE YOU RIGHT SURE THAT YOU ARE SO PHYSICALLY CONSTITUTED AS TO BE EXEMPT FROM ALL ATTACKS OF CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, OR DYSENTERY? IF NOT, IT WOULD BE PRUDENT TO PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SAFE MEDICINE FOR THESE AFFECTIONS, AND A SURE CURATIVE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, IN EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS.—*Advertisement.*

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph was never broken through. Fifteen years' practical experience. Application to every house in New-York. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. O. W. Holmes and many distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.
Open for guests until Sept. 15.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder is the only article in the world that will kill instanter fleas, bugs, worms, and insects of all kinds. Sold only in bottles.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

SWANN—BUTLER.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, 27th August, by Rev. Arthur Lawrence, JOHN SWANN, Esq., of London, England, to LILIA LOUISA, daughter of Charles E. Butler, Esq., of the City of New-York.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 30, GEORGE ACKERMAN.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURBIN.—On Friday, Aug. 28, MARGARET C. DURBIN, wife of Rev. J. P. Durbin.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 219 West 23d st., on Monday, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

DEVLIN.—DANIEL W. DEVLIN, only son of John S. and Flora W. Devlin, aged 6 years and 8 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, James T. Hough, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Ocean av., between Union and Oak sts., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EHLERS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on the 29th inst., JOHN EHLERS, (late of Weehawken Heights, N. J., in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Washington st., Hoboken, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, without further notice.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, 27th inst., RUFUS HOYT, aged 54 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 30, EDMUND OWEN HOLT, son of the late Henry Holt, in the 33d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KETTLE.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, MARY, the beloved wife of Terence Kettle, aged fifty-nine years, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland; maiden name, Mary Rafferty.
The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, John J. Kettle, and her sons-in-law, John Managhan and Thomas Wall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Perry st., on Tuesday, at 1:30 o'clock.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Saturday night, of heart disease, at Lakeside, Eastport, Long Island, FREDERICK L. MILLER, son-in-law and business partner of John W. Masury.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MILEY.—At Madison, N. J., Aug. 29, OLIVE C., wife of Rev. Dr. Miley, of Drew Seminary.
Funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 12.

MURRAY.—On Seventh day, 29th inst., ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Chappaqua, Third day, Ninth month 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 10:35 A. M. Harlem train from New-York.

ROGERS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 29, CHARLES F. ROGERS, aged 38 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Willis st., Paterson, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. Carriages will meet arrival of train at foot of Chambers st., at 1 P. M. Relatives, friends of the family, and members of Altair Lodge, No. 601 F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Jersey City Heights, on Friday, 28th inst., JENNIE L., wife of Wm. Edgar Rogers, and daughter of the late Crowell Martin, of New-York.
Funeral on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Waverly M. E. Church, Jersey City Heights. The remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

SALTUS.—At Morristown, N. J., on the 27th inst., MINNIE SANFORD, wife of Nicholas Saltus, of Brooklyn, and only surviving daughter of Rollin Sanford.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., Brooklyn, near Pierrepont st.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., Mrs. LUCY A. SHAW, widow of James R. Shaw, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. B. Coffin, No. 49 St. James' place, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 3 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, the 30th inst., at the residence of her son, Samuel Townsend, No. 136 Harrison st., Brooklyn, MARTHA, relict of the late Joseph Townsend, in the 89th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIER.—On Friday evening, Aug. 28, EDWARD L., son of James and Caroline Tier, aged 6 years, 10 months, and 3 days.
Funeral will take place at Baptist Church on corner of 141st st. and Alexander av., North New-York, on Monday, 31st, at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776 1876

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining, their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR TEN CENTS A SPECIMEN NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, worth thirty cents, sent first post. For twenty cents specimen numbers of SCIENCE OF HEALTH and PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent. For $1 twelve numbers PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, worth $3, sent first post, as specimens, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DYSPEPSIA.

In its relation to the liver and digestive organs. Dr. SPRENG, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 29, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of B. J. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 26 by 92, on the north side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet east of Eighth avenue, to Wm. Johnson, for $9,550.

The adjourned sale by James M. Miller of the lot on the north-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundredth street, did not take place, as the case had been settled by the parties to the litigation.

The past week was one of the quietest and most uninteresting from a real estate point of view that has passed by since the Midsummer term began. The sales held at the Exchange were all of a legal character, wherein parties in interest were generally the purchasers, and the prices paid, of course, were just about sufficient to cover the liens, and sometimes they were less. There were no suburban auctions of building lots either in New-Jersey, Long Island, or Westchester County, but we hear of several very important sales being projected for the next coming week, one by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of 300 choice building lots situate at Barstow, Pelham Township, Westchester County, which will be held on Monday, Sept. 14.

The total value of City real estate sold by public auction at the Exchange and elsewhere during the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 29, amounts to $195,682, against $467,456, the figures for the previous week.

Messrs. Stevens Bros., No. 187 Broadway, are offering at private sale building lots situate in the township of Pelham, Westchester County, known as Pelham Manor and Huguenot Heights. The property is sold by subscription by the association organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The property consists of about 500 acres of land, adjacent to the new Metropolitan limits, consolidated and being improved as a whole under the ownership of the corporation who now invite the attention of the public to a new suburb, so regulated as to guarantee to those who shall early purchase land portions or stock shares therein, a combination of advantages seldom equaled. The property is distant from New-York but thirty-five minutes, by thirty-six daily trains of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The southerly portion of the property is traversed by the Harlem River branch of the New-Haven Railroad, which runs thirteen trains daily, in connection with the express boats of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company to Fulton slip.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noticed:

To-morrow, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the house and lot on the north-west corner of College place and Park place, 25 by 130.2.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue; also, similar sale of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 60 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store and lot, 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By William Kennelly, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one quarter interest in and to a plot of land, 100 by 125, on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., by order of George W. Van Nort, Esq., President of the Board of Public Works, auction sale of all the buildings now on the land taken by the corporation of the City of New-York for the extension of Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Second street to Harlem River, in all about 133 parcels.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street, 21.10x100; also, similar sale under the direction of W. S. Keiles, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 23 Spring street, north side, 23.9x119.3.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, executor's sale of one half interest in the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 59 by 98.9, No. 144 West Twenty-third street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh avenue. The property belongs to the estate of the late Clementina Ruthven.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, on the premises at Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, of twenty-four lots situate on Grand street, between Eldert's lane and Drew avenue.

Friday, Sept. 4.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, together 41.10 by 19.4, on the east side of Tenth avenue, 33.7 feet north of Thirty-second street. Also, similar sale under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 5.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Timothy J. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 116.3, with triangular gore adjoining on rear, on the south side of Eighty-first street, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 147.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, AUG. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 26x92, on n. s. of 17th st., 126 ft. e. of 8th av. $9,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 28.

Baxter st., Nos. 39 and 39½, e. s., 27.6x101.6; 37 and 37½, e. s., 35x101.6; 33, 35, and 35½, e. s., 53.2x100	$65,000
Hoffman st., s. corner Jacob st., 50x124	2,000
37th st., s. s., 75 ft. west of 9th av., 25x97.6	nom.
51st st., n. s., 100 ft. east of 11th av., 200x98.9	nom.
51st st., s. s., 353 ft. west of 2d av., 26x98.9	4,900
77th st. n. e. corner 7th av., 20x60.4	30,000
104th st., n. s., 200 ft. west of 3d av., 50x100.11	nom.
104th st., s. s., 225 ft. west of 3d av., 25x100.11	nom.
115th st., s. s., 320 ft. east of 1st av., 25x100.10	2,700
116th st., n. s., 200 ft. east of 2d av., 20x100.11	2,000
126th st., s. s., 610 ft. west of 3d av., 50x99.11, mortgaged $10,300	nom.
7th av., s. w. corner 141st st., 99.11x400; 140th st., n. s., 200 ft. west of 7th av., 200x99.11, ½ part	8,881
8th av., n. e. corner 100th st., 25x100; 121st st., No. 282, e. s., 69 ft south of 17th st., 23x94.2; 10th st., n. s., 225 ft. east of 9th av., 50x100.11	nom.
Madison av., w. s., 25.5 ft. south of 58th st., 20x95	20,147
Westchester road, n. s., 50 ft. east of Balcom av., 25x100	2,200
LEASE.	
8th av., No. 645, three years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE on 20th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 32 feet 8 inches front, in fine order and fully furnished; suitable for a family requiring a number of rooms; it is in elegant order, recently frescoed, and the furniture is fashionable in style. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine st. and 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood, situate on high ground, convenient to horse and steam cars, in the Twenty-third Ward; terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENTRANCE into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness by any place on the river; containing twenty acres, under high cultivation, with all the desirable points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES A. ANDERSON, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residences; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE WANTED IN exchange for first-class country real estate. Address X. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone dwelling No. 175 West 45th st., in good order; possession at once. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West [illegible] st.

[illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

	Per month.
E. 10th st., near 5th av., 3 s.h.s. brick, 25x60x100	$325
W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 s.h.s. brick, 25x60x100	300
W. 16th st., near 5th av., 4 s.h.s. brick 25x60x100	350
W. 18th st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. for Winter	3,500
E. 19th st., near B'way, 4 st. h. s. brown stone	400
W. 22d st., near 10th av., 4 story Eng. basement	150
W. 30th st., near 5th av., 4 story, full size	375
W. 32d st., near B'way, 4 story, brown stone	400
W. 32d st., close to 5th av., full size, 4 story	450
W. 34th st., near 6th av., full size, 2 lots, per an'm	5,000
W. 49th st., near Madison av., 4 story brown stone	275
W. 49th st., close to 5th av., 4 story brown stone	350
E. 48th st., close to 5th av., 4 story, very elegant, per annum	8,000
5th av., near 13th st., 4 story brown stone	500
5th av., corner near 44th st., to July, 1875	9,000
W. 54th st., near 5th av., 4 story, full size	450
E. 49th st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 story house and stable, per annum	4,000

Also, many others, desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished, at reasonable prices. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone high-stoop four-story house, No. 3 East 49th st., 150 feet from 5th av., on a lot 100 feet deep; house is 18 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; is in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; is furnished in three stories, with gas-fixtures and carpets, and was recently painted and frescoed handsomely; will be rented for two years to a first-class family only; rent $3,000 per annum. Apply to FOX BROTHERS, No. 8 Pine st., or on the premises, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND ELEgant mansion on 5th av., Murray Hill, elegantly furnished, and with commodious stable attached.

ALSO,

on 5th av., corner house, near 44th st., very elegant and extra wide, fully furnished; stable accommodations if wanted; will rent to June or July, 1875.

ALSO,

an extra handsomely-furnished house on East 48th st., close to 5th av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN perfect order, three-story and basement house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY HANDSOMEly-furnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x50x100, on West 48th st., near 6th av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE SIX-STORY STORE building, 25x114, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway, in complete order, and suitable for any business. GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET—WORK SHOPS; ONE 26 FEET FRONT by 46 feet deep, $15 a month; one smaller, $7; very light, water, and water closet; No. 8 Extra place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR., Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, August 25, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS FOR taxes for 1874 on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, 1874. Due notice will be given when the books for taxes on real estate are ready. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

Aug. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, HAVING HAD her diploma in Paris, desires an engagement as teacher in an American family; speaks English and Spanish; drawing and music appointments, $1,500. Address Cecilia, No. 200 East 58th st.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to S. S. M., No. 159 Montague st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER OF [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school. MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS. A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York. Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. School year will open Sept. 16. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y. A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York. Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. "Fun's over; study begins." BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10. Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL. A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circular. MRS. JACKSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. [illegible], A. M., (Harvard,) [illegible], Pa.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, *No. 108 West 59th st.*

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School, primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE. Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE, No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded A. D. 1820. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st. Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK, English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. BLEECKER'S HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874, NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST. FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses. MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY, No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages. FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, NO. 50 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, German. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 18.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown college No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Private lessons day or evening. Ladies' department.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. B. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A REAL HOME for orphans. Address SARAH E. WILKINSON, Circleville, N. Y.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV. This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.) The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and thoretically taught. The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month. Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country. The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils. ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE, assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23. A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. military drill, gymnasium, &c. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia. English, French, and Latin. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. French is the language of the family. WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

BOYS' SCHOOL. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS JAUDON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her KINDERGARTEN will enter on its third year on the same day.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum. Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE BOKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen. Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale. WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. — MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1.—Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.

No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 3.—Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.

No. 5.—Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.

No. 6.—Extra letter size—3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.

No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.

No. 8.—Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅛ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1—size 3¼ by 5½ inches.

No. 2—size 3½ by 6⅜ inches.

No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.

No. 4—size 4½ by 10½ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	640,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,143,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. on [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, H. S. ANABLE, JAMES DENNEN, R. M. C. GRAHAM, WILLIAM BRIDGE, Commissioners.

Public notice is hereby given that the time for receiving and opening the above-named bids or proposals for furnishing material and for grading in the improvement district in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City is enlarged and extended until the 5th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the said bids or proposals will be received up to that time at the office of the Commissioners, and the same will be then and there publicly opened.

Dated Aug. 26, 1874.

PETER G. VAN ALST, H. S. ANABLE, JAMES DENNEN, R. M. C. GRAHAM, WM. BRIDGE, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 24, 1874, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following-named articles, viz.:

22,000 Campaign Hats.
3,500 Helmets.
16,800 Uniform Dress Caps.
20,000 Forage Caps.
25,000 Forage Cap Covers.
1,000 dozen Scrubbing Brushes.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are requested for delivery of the articles at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and also at San Francisco.

For information in detail, apply to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., in charge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite façade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary informaton as to the work required, will be furnished on application to BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer, North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to ALFRED MACY, Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council. State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c. and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under the said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, H. S. ANABLE, JAMES DENNEN, R. M. C. GRAHAM, WILLIAM BRIDGE, Comissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN JAMES RIVER, Va., will be received until noon of Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. OPENING WEEK BEGINS SEPT. 1. IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR is just out, more beautiful than ever. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway. Post Office Box No. 5,055.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000 TO INVEST WITH services in an established and safe business, that will bear thorough investigation; nature, location, and reasons (in confidence) for desiring partner must be stated to insure reply. Address TRUTH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHEIM BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Bernheim Berman and Elias Olenick, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD KEEPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Richard Keeping, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WM. W. PARISH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1874, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the office of [illegible], one of the Registers in bankruptcy [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.......Sept. 12
GLAMORGAN.......Sept. 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.......$55 currency
Steerage.......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents. No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5	Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19
India, Wed'day....Sept. 9	Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Victoria, Saturday.Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Europa, Wed'day...Sept. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA.......Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 16

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.	Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Canada.....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE, Thomas.......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ.......Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.......Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT.......Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LEMONNIER.......Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.......Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.......Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.......Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.......Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.......$100 and $120
Second cabin.......60
Steerage.......30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
[illegible], Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
[illegible], Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
[illegible], Agent in Havana.
[illegible]

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).......Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).......Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).......Sept. 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and a multiplicity of annoyances to which they are exposed in certain parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 12, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA.......Aug. 25
JAPAN.......Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.......Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA.......Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL.......Aug. 25.
ATLAS.......Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:35 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, can be purchased for $1 less than depot rates of fare, at Ticket-office, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers st.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:30; Grand st., 7:45, and 33d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 33d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENECA Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant resort. House will remain open until Sept. 20.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.
Also Managers Grand Union Hotel, New-York.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y.—Unsurpassed location. Charming view of Bay and Narrows. Only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Board for September at reduced rates. Address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE, N. J., TO LET, large airy room, finely furnished, with first-class board for Fall and Winter; terms reasonable; within a few minutes' walk of depot. Address A. B. C., Post Office Box No. 413 Orange, N. J.; or City, J. P. C., care of Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, St. John's Park, Varick st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—PARTIES wishing board for the Fall can obtain desirable rooms in a pleasant location. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH, druggist.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP C. HUBBELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, 1874, on the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, at the foot of East 128th street, New-York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Philip C. Hubbell, will expose at public auction promissory notes of different individuals, judgments, and book accounts, belonging to estate of said bankrupt, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 West street, corner of Cortlandt, and at the time and place of sale.

au31-1aw3wM* H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.

For particulars see the City Record, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND ST.

Regular auction sales of libraries, booksellers' stock, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with two large, handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address HUNTLEY, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome parlor with bedroom attached, furnished; also, small rooms on second floor; hot and cold water in rooms; suitable for a party of gentlemen; first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let, without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 Times Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, NEATLY furnished, with good table and attendance, to one or two young couple, (without children,) willing to pay a fair price for genteel accommodations. Please call at or address No. 257 West 14th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSES, BETWEEN 14th and 16th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., desiring to accommodate transient guests for several days, will please send terms and the number they desire, to BOARD, Box No. 157 Times Office, before Sept. 5.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

BOARDING.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, Nos. 43 and 45 Lafayette place, having been thoroughly renovated during the Summer, is now prepared for Fall and Winter boarders; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; family small; references exchanged.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDERS' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board. The same at No. 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, overlooking the bay.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 123 East 23d st.

TO PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT HOME a very desirable suite of rooms; also, single room; references. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Elegant parlor floor, four large light rooms; also, entire second floor, six rooms, baths, closets, &c., to let, with private table only, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

DENTIST.—A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET SUITABLE for a dentist; central location, near Madison av.; private family. Address BRICE, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST.—A FEW COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for two, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosey house, with board; home comforts, and unexceptionable table.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.

Mrs. R. H. JENKINS has two front suites of rooms for rent, with board, transiently or permanently. A few table boarders accommodated.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, suite of three rooms, second floor; newly papered and furnished; let together or separately; bath and pantries; private table if desired.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Large and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best of reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.—TO rent, with board, handsomely furnished suites of rooms on second and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

first house from 5th av.; handsomely furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also, smaller suite without private table.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST.—LARGE FRONT room and hall bedroom adjoining, second story; one parlor, newly furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a first-class house; southern exposure; to gentlemen only. WM. C. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND SECOND floor, with private table only, for the season or by the year; appointments first class; references exchanged.

HANDSOME SUIT OF THREE TO FIVE rooms; private table attendance; house new and elegant. Address Mrs. WINSOR, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ East 32d st.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, may now be secured for the Winter by parties desiring superior accommodations.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41, EAST.—AN ENTIRE second floor to let, with or without private table, together or separately; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; references.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, WITH PRIVATE table; large elegant rooms, handsomely furnished; references exchanged. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, BEST LOCATION IN City, furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, $4 to $10 per week; board if desired. Mrs. Lawrence.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; central location; nice neighborhood; private family; references; no bill up. No. 42 7th st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class rooms and board near Windsor Hotel. Address S. A., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.

Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, for a few gentlemen; table first class; references.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS suitable for gentleman and wife, four minutes from Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address KIP, Eagle Office, Brooklyn.

NO. 12 WEST 27TH ST., OPPOSITE COLEMAN House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; dinner middle of day if desired; references.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD; private table if desired; single rooms for gentlemen. No. 60 West 38th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two adjoining front rooms in second story to rent, with board; also one or two small rooms to gentlemen.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—TO SINGLE gentlemen, without board; also doctor's office. Apply at No. 215 West 15th st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms and suites of rooms, with board; location, house, and table first-class.

NO. 273 5TH AV.

Second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, With strictly first-class board.

MRS. WYCKOFF,

No. 330 5th av., has one very desirable suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms may be secured for Winter; references exchanged.

PLEASANT LARGE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, with board; with or without private table. References.

EAST 23D ST., NO. 116.—A PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board; highest references.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND PRIVILEGE OF parlor; terms moderate. No. 504 West 23d st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; also table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

Z.—GREAT SPECIALTY IN FLOORS, WITH private table; also suits for families; elegantly-furnished rooms, with and without board, in all locations. List, prices, &c., free. "HOME GAZETTE" BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WOULD like board in a strictly private French family for the purpose of perfecting himself in the French language; best reference given and required. Address E. W. B., Post Office Box No. 2,895.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, ROOM and board with a strictly private, respectable American family where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms and full particulars, J., No. 172 Times Office.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY, a Protestant cook, for a small gentleman's family; best references required. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WANTED—[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets; New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman st.

STABLE TO LET,

No. 34 West 44th st.; five stalls, carriage-room, coachman's rooms. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $6 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st. 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 29th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 30th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 29th...8:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 30th.....4:30 P. M.
	Monday, 31st...10:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 31st.....11:00 A. M.	

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:29 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH EMPLOYMENT Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor; families can be promptly supplied with the best of help. Well recommended girls call for good situations.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find, as usual, a large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Catholic and Protestant, for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country; also waiters.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, well-tempered Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is quiet and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a neat and tidy young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid, also an excellent laundress, in a private family; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress would like a place in a small family; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is willing and obliging; best testimonials; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., third house east of 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy English Protestant woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very steady and first-class cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams; excellent bread and biscuit baker; highest testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capability; country or City; wages moderate. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish superior City reference from last employer; would not object to a first-class boarding house. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for T. R.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soup, desserts, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference; [illegible]. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 11.
LAST NIGHTS of
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

Mr. CHARLES FISHER as.......The Earl of Kenmare
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as.......Lord Basil Clavering
Mr. LOUIS JAMES as.......Bob [illegible]
Mr. JAMES LEWIS as.......[illegible]
Mr. W. DAVIDGE as.......Dr. [illegible]
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG as.......[illegible]
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL as.......Mr. Peabody
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as.......[illegible]
Miss SARA JEWETT as.......The Lady Blanche
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as.......Countess Kenmare
Miss ALICE GREY as.......Lady Clavering
Miss EMILY RIGL as.......[illegible]

LAST MATINEE OF WHAT SHOULD SHE DO? SATURDAY AT 1:30.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, First time here of Webster & Marston's famous comedy of "THE FAST FAMILY," and first appearance of Miss ADA DYAS, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, and BIJOU HERON.

In rehearsal for elaborate production, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," as remodeled, arranged, and produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, with enormous success.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of Dion Boucicault's new play, "BELLE LAMAR," in which the principal parts are assumed by Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH AND Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH.

EVERY NIGHT at 8, and TO-DAY'S MATINEE at 1:30.

PRICES—Admission, $1; gallery, 30 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; orchestra-stalls, $1 50; reserved balcony, $1. Order carriages for 10:30 evenings, and 4 o'clock Matinée days. Box-office open from 8 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL!

Previously to the conclusion of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH'S engagement, Jarrett & Palmer believe it will only satisfy public expectation by producing a standard classical play, Otway's celebrated tragedy, VENICE PRESERVED, having undergone revision by Mr. Dion Boucicault, who has restored much of the original text omitted in the acting editions, will be represented for a limited number of nights, commencing Monday evening, Sept. 7.

PIERRE.......Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
BELVIDERA.......Miss KATHERINE R. RANDOLPH

Box-office now open for the sale of secured places.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS
AT HOME,
IN THEIR NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st.
The most beautiful, most comfortable, and best ventilated Theatre in the City,
And most complete minstrel organization in the world.
GRAND OPENING THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874.
Box-office open Wednesday at 9 A. M.
STREET CARS MAY BE ORDERED AT 10.
Moral—GO EARLY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
MONDAY, Aug. 31.
EVENING AT 8. THE LAST NAIL. | AFTERNOON AT 2. BLOW FOR BLOW.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.
EVENING AT 8. The Sensational drama, FOUL PLAY. | AFTERNOON AT 2. PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK of Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
Still more New Attractions.
LO LO, assisted by the DE GLORIAN BROTHERS,
Miss FANNY HERRING, the popular actress.
ELLA ARNOLD, ELLA MAYO,
HARRY FLOOD, BRUEN and ROONEY.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
Immense success of the grand spectacular drama,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS!
And produced with oriental grandeur.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MONDAY, Sept. 7, will be produced in unparalleled splendor, Kiralfy's grand spectacle of the DELUGE.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
THE CAN CAN. THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Reconstructed and remodeled.
EVERY EVENING and matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED, RESPECTABLE woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has no objection to the country; is obliging and well tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, and all bread, cake, creams, and jellies; has best of reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORK.—By a very neat, tidy young woman; very good cook; very good washer and ironer; very best City testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls who have lived together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and do the waiting together; are not lazy, and will do their best to please. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK and assist with washing in a small private family; three years' City reference. Call at 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. INQUIRE AT place of employment, No. 10 West 39th st. Best reference.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; understands dress-making in all its branches; is a thorough operator; has a new Wheeler & Wilson Machine; terms $10 per week. No. 63 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS by the week or month; also family sewing. Call on or address No. 350 West 17th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL for general work, or nurse or seamstress; a neat, obliging person, willing to be useful, and very thorough in her work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN; would like a place to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A highly respectable, settled woman of thirty; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing; excellent chamber-maid; first-class City testimonials. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as laundress; can flute, puff, and make up all kinds of ladies' finery; would take first-class ironer to an hotel; best of references; in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32 sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman who understands her business well; is an excellent family laundress; can starch, flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Swedish woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; unexceptionable reference. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do up all kinds of ladies' finery; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; good reference. Call or address No. 362 West 42d st.

NO. 1,395 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—(Mrs. Hardman,) select servants; Protestants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Swedish, colored; hotels, restaurants, City, country; lady attending.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family with small or growing children. Unexceptionable reference; can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for G.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8, [illegible]
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.

THIRD WEEK

of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S engagement and UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of

JANE EYRE

This delightful play is attracting the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered in a theatre at this season of the year. It is pronounced by the Press to be INFINITELY SUPERIOR even to LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, J. B. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, W. H. WILDER and F. E. LAMB.

Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MARIE WILKINS, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORPE, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, Little LAURA THORPE, DE LACY, and WILDE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5, Third Matinée of JANE EYRE. Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
REAPPEARANCE,
After his recent severe accident, of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
Who will resume his series of representations.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented Pool's famous three-act Comedy of
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY.......Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a one-act Comedy-Drama, entitled
OFF THE LINE.
HARRY COKE, (his original character,) Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Only "Paul Pry" Matinée, Saturday at 1:30.

41 East Twenty-[illegible], Aug. 30, 1874.

Dear Sir: Mr. Toole's ankle will be well enough to permit him to resume his professional duties on Monday next. Very truly yours, WILLARD PARKER.

To Mr. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA, Lessees and [illegible]
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE [illegible]
Brilliantly increasing success of Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. [illegible], Mons. DUBOUCHET, and Mons. [illegible], in the new and sparkling Opera-Bouffe, LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT. [illegible] received nightly with [illegible] by CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, with its new and beautiful mise en scène, costumes, &c. FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mons. C. VAN GHELE.......Musical Director.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Theatre box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING,
First appearance at this theatre in four years of the celebrated
MARIETTA RAVEL,
In her great specialty, in which she has no rival, the
FRENCH SPY.
Supported by Mr. ED. LAY and the entire company in the cast of both pieces.
W. H. FAYETTE
In the startling sensation drama, in three acts, entitled
TRACKED TO DEATH;
or, THE BOY AVENGER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'S
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a highly respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly; care of silver; gets up nice side dishes; excellent chamber-maid; first-class City testimonials; City or country. Call at 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has six years' City references from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class butler in a private family, is a thoroughly experienced man in all its branches, and can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS butler; good reference as upper servant in this City. Address T. S. H., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single, who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; would like a place in City or country; is a stylish driver and an excellent groom; can furnish good reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; speaks English; is a first-class horseman and a careful driver; has the best references as to character; will go for low wages; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed from England; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; no objections to country or City; five years' best reference. Address T., Box No. 257 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; three years' City reference from last employer. Address No. 116 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN; has a good knowledge of road horses, and best reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 5 West 13th st., H. C.

FARM HAND, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American man and wife, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, do plain gardening, &c.; wife understands all branches of house-work, is a good plain cook and nice washer and ironer; can also care milk and butter; best recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY MAN AND wife; the man as farmer, or would take the place as coachman; the wife as first-class cook; best of references. Address J., Box No. 223 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN lay out grounds about a gentleman's place and do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, cut trees and shrubbery, bud, prune, force, manage graperies, hot and green-house, &c.; best references. Call at or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, from the British Provinces, have no children; man can do gardening, handy as a carpenter and painter; wife is an excellent laundress; both well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no incumbrances; is a first-class gardener and florist, also in graperies; can take charge of gentleman's place; best City references. Address two days, Gardener, Box No. 231, Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE cultivation and management of hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, laying out grounds, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address this week, H. S., Box No. 229 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—CAN TAKE care of carriages and harness, can milk, take care of steam or coal furnaces; willing and obliging, not afraid of work; two years' reference from the country. Address M., Box 161, Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Englishman who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, work in garden, do farm-work, [illegible], &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate for steady employment. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A COLORED MAN AND wife in a private family; are willing to please their employers. Call at No. 6 Clarke st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; FIVE years' City reference; is a first-class waiter; [illegible] salads excellently; will do all required; willing and well clothed; has just left his last place. [illegible] Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) AS waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has best City reference from private family; would go in a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 345 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT experienced man as first-class waiter, [illegible]

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CONEY ISLAND.

A POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT—THE PEOPLE WHO VISIT THE PLACE.

There are few people who will be disposed to consider Coney Island one of the model localities in the vicinity of New-York. It is as pleasantly situated as need be, and is quite a nice place to visit for a brief space, if you will only be content to visit it in somewhat doubtful company. In the further part of the island will be found the greater portion of its respectability, for there sojourn those quiet and unpretentious people who have no very ambitious aims, who would accommodate their enjoyments to their resources and who have a decided penchant for their Summer outing. Thither do they chiefly wend their way in these Summer times; but for the more casual visitors, the chance excursionists, their bourne lies not far beyond the steamer landing, and the restaurants, bars, and bathing-houses which have an existence thereabout constitute their elysium. Attenuated chowders and lager-beer which has been much subjected to atmospheric influence abound there, and the occasional poppings of champagne corks give a kind of *ton* to the rather plebeian et ceteras of the place. But for the company, its selectness is easily estimated. It is various enough, but no portion of that variety ever got within leagues of even the outer circles of fashionable life. Fashion is an imperious dame that can stand on her dignity, and she will have naught to do with the very fringes and off-shoots of society. She is a conservative dame, too, who knows her own place, and knows that it is not exactly located on Coney Island. Therefore she never takes passage on board the Arrowsmith or the Metamora during their daily trips to that region of clam chowders and lager-beer. They may start as often as they please from pier this, North River, and pier that, East River, but they will have none of her company, and must find clients that come not within her sway. And found those clients are. They are a numerous assemblage, too, and if they have any mutual mistrusts, they sink, or seem to sink them for the time, and manage to get along with most desirable harmony. In this gathering there is a certain element of the honest *bourgeosie*, which is easily recognizable, and may be readily distinguished from its neighbors of "louder" tone. It is known by a peculiar equability of demeanor, by the satchel filled with edibles, which it carries, by the circumstances that it never "opens wine," and that it purchases its lager-bier within strict limitations. It takes its enjoyment after its own fashion, enjoys the sail down the bay, inhales the salt sea airs with much satisfaction, and is utterly oblivious of its surroundings. And in like manner, the surroundings—that is to say, the other voyagers—are utterly indifferent to everybody and everything but themselves. Their spacious presence fills the scene, and everything beside is but of small account. These people have got on board at various landings at the pier foot of Twenty-third street, North River; West Eleventh street, Franklin street, and Pier No. 2 North River, if the steamer is the Arrowsmith, and their embarkation has been effected at Ninth street, East River; Pier No. 27, East River, and Fulton Ferry, if the vessel is the Metamora. "Ladies" of the *demi-monde*, and fast gentlemen of uncertain business occupations, form a great portion of these freights; but if they are not desirable company, they are, at all events, entitled to their excursion, and so, perhaps, they deem it right that grumblers should betake themselves elsewhere, and not trespass on the domain which they have to some extent come to regard as especially theirs. The sail down the bay is quickly over, a landing is accomplished, and the elegant society betakes itself to its various pleasures. There is no very decided *abandon*, but there is a general kind of freedom in the demeanor of the pleasant excursionists. The frame houses and restaurants that have grown up out of the bare bleak sand cater in their most tempting style; the ladies of false blushes and false curls are as sportive as fawns; their fascinating influences steal over the gentlemen of uncertain occupations who in the ripe mellowness of their hearts occasionally uncork champagne, or more frequently call for lager-beer at double the ordinary tariff. Some people again commit themselves to the surf, while others lean over the railings of the wooden structure on the beach, watching the shoreward-rolling waves, and wondering how much further one will encroach upon the land than the other. These, be it noted, are dreamy persons, and much given to the meditations of the lotos-eater. A stroll on the beach when the tide is not too high is also in order, and the shooting-gallery and swing take their place in the category of amusements. Of course a large consumption of clam chowder is an essential and inalienable belonging of Coney Island. Announcements indicating its excellence, or rather its universality, meet you at every turn. Its side-long odors get mixed with the salt airs from the bay, and insidiously invite the passer-by to partake of the delicacy they proclaim. At 6:30 the last steamer leaves for New-York, and then the nearer portion of the island is cleared of its mixed assemblage of excursionists. At the further end, where the visitors are of a decidedly better class, the preference in the matter of journeying between New-York and Coney Island is in favor of traveling by the cars, in which the company is not of the same doubtful and mixed character as on the steam-boats. The distance of this portion of the island from the steam-boat landing would also lead to this preference.

DEAF MUTES ON A SPREE.

Yesterday morning, two men who gave the names of James Boyd and William Patten, were arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with having been drunk and disorderly the night before. Upon being brought to the bar to plead one of the prisoners, Boyd, handed a small scrap of paper to one of the policemen and made signs that he wanted him to give it to the Judge. It was then discovered that both prisoners were deaf-mutes. Justice Wandell seemed a little surprised that they should have been arrested on such a charge; and asked the officer who had arrested them what they had done. John Clark, the proprietor of an oyster-house, No. 340 Canal street, testified that the two men had gone into his place on Saturday night, both very much under the influence of liquor, and asked him for two oyster stews. After they had eaten the oysters they refused to pay for them, and when Clark insisted on being paid, they attacked him, and tried to beat him. He succeeded in making his escape, and caused their arrest. In the struggle they broke a number of bottles, valued at $5. Learning that one of the men, Patten, had $10 in his possession, Justice Wandell directed the clerk to ask him in writing whether he was willing to pay for what they had broken. He read the paper and nodded assent. The $5 were then paid to Mr. Clark, and the Justice then fined Patten $5, giving him the option of paying the fine or remaining five days in jail. He paid up and left. Boyd was fined $10 for his part of the performance, but having no money, went back disconsolately to serve out his term.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners have been in receipt of numerous communications lately from parties charging that matters were being conducted loosely in several station-houses throughout the city. Sergeants were said to be in the habit of playing cards with the officers; sleeping when they should have been on duty, and the correspondents vaguely hinted at immoral practices. With a view to ascertaining the truth of these statements, Commissioner Jensen and Inspector Waddy left the Police Head-quarters on Saturday night in a carriage, and visited all the station-houses in Brooklyn. In one or two cases the Sergeants were found to have retired, leaving instructions to the doormen to call them if anything occurred. A number were found playing cards, and the charges of "immoral practices" were also sustained, but were not particularized. The visit of the officers was entirely unexpected, and will have the effect of removing a number of useless officers from the force. Inspector Waddy announces his intention to pay frequent visits hereafter, with a view to effecting a thorough reform in these matters. An investigation of the charges will be held to-day by the Commissioners.

A MISSING ENVELOPE.

On Saturday evening last a bold and adroit robbery was committed at the Long Island Railroad Ticket Office, at James Slip. Mr. Robert L. Davidson, the agent, having just made up his cash, amounting to $223 56, placed it in a closed envelope on his desk. While changing his coat preparatory to going home, he alleges that Thomas Lewis reached in through the pigeon-hole, seized the envelope and ran. He pursued, and at last, with the assistance of a policeman, succeeded in arresting him in an unoccupied room in a tenement house. The money was not recovered and it is not known what became of it. Lewis said he was nineteen years old, a telegraph operator by profession, was born in Massachusetts, and resided in Amity street. He was held in default of $3,000 bail.

DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Martin Cully, residing at No. 2[illegible]9 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned while bathing in the vicinity of the Sea-side House, at Rockaway beach, [illegible] night, and during the trip a purse of $80 was made up and presented to the widowed mother by the passengers.

A LADIES' SWIMMING MATCH AT FORT HAMILTON.

The recent swimming contest at Long Branch has stirred the public to unusual interest in this healthful athletic accomplishment. Like the pedestrian fever which followed the late efforts of speed and endurance, which have made the public familiar with the names of Weston, Bennett, and other noted walkers, the splendid swimming of Johnson and Trautz promises to find hosts of ambitious imitators. Perhaps it is an evidence of the tendency of the times to find that the first to enter the lists are ladies. At all events a great crowd of people from Brooklyn and this City was attracted to Fort Hamilton yesterday by the announcement that a ladies' swimming match was to take place there. Miss Kate Bennet, Superintendent of the female department of the public bath foot of East Eleventh street, and a teacher to her own sex of the art of swimming, was manageress of the affair. It was expected that at least twenty-four fair swimmers would compete for the championship in the grand aquatic contest. The prize for the winner was a gold watch and chain. The news of the coming event was widely circulated in New-York and Brooklyn, and everybody was anxious to see the mermaids, whom imagination pictured as beautiful, disport themselves in the waves. It is not surprising, therefore, that the horse cars running to Fort Hamilton groaned beneath the weight of their burdens on the way to the appointed course. The point at which the lady swimmers were to enter the water for a trial of skill is a good quarter of a mile below the fort, and the dusty road leading to the centre of attraction was thronged with the eager crowd hastening to witness the start. Just before the time for the race the Police Cutter Seneca and a fleet of yachts and sail boats were collected together off the beach in waiting for the spectacle. Unfortunately for the complete success of the affair, and to the disappointment of many persons, only four young ladies were willing to swim, and Miss Bennet was not of the number. The reason assigned for this was the circulating of a report that Miss Lily Eldred, who is popularly believed to be without a rival as a lady swimmer, was reported to be among the contestants, and no other young lady was willing to enter the lists against her. This was not the fact, but the report of her appearance had the effect, it was stated, to keep all but the four fearless young ladies who swam out of the water. The race took place at 3:30 P. M. The names of those who entered were Misses Annie Bogenkamp, Kate Hall, Adeline Bogenkamp, and Annie Hall. The distance swum was 300 yards, and Miss Annie Bogenkamp won the gold watch and chain, her time being two minutes; Miss Katie Hall came in second. About 4,000 persons witnessed the race. Miss Bennet proposes to arrange soon for another ladies' match at the same place, when she hopes to insure the participation of a greater number of swimmers.

PROF. HARTT'S EXPEDITION TO BRAZIL.

On the 5th of September Prof. Charles F. Hartt, of Cornell University, the well-known South American explorer, sails via Europe for Rio de Janeiro, to continue for a few months his scientific researches in Brazil. His aim is to make a reconnoisance of the gold and diamond region, north of Rio, concerning whose geology and physiography but little is known. He purposes at the same time to review carefully his observations on the southern glacial drift, and examine several new archælogical and paleontological localities discovered on previous expeditions. Prof. Hartt goes out under the auspices of Cornell University, aided once more by the generosity of one of its Trustees, Col. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y.; but he has received important contributions from the Peabody Museum, of Cambridge, Mass.; from Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, New-Haven; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New-York, and from Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, of Hanover, New-Hampshire, and Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, editor of *O Novo Mundo*, New-York. The Professor is the bearer of an address to the Emperor of Brazil from the Smithsonian Institute, of Washington. He carries out excellent photographic apparatus for making dry-plate negatives, intending to make an extensive series of views illustrating the country he visits.

Mr. J. C. Branner, student in Cornell University, accompanies Prof. Hartt, as assistant.

A MEETING OF DENTISTS.

A meeting of dentists called at a few hours' notice on Tuesday afternoon, (on receipt of the news of the death of Dr. George E. Hawes, of this City, at Wrentham, Mass.,) was held at the residence of Dr. J. G. Ambler, No. 25 West Twenty-third street, who presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove by death our much esteemed friend and professional brother, Dr. George E. Hawes, of this City; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decrees of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot refrain from expressing our feelings of sadness and sorrow at the loss our profession has sustained in the demise of our much esteemed friend and brother.

Resolved, That we show our affection and appreciation for his many virtues and bright example by placing on record these expressions of our bereavement and sorrow.

Resolved, That our sympathies, true and heartfelt, are hereby tendered to the family and friends of deceased, as well as the profession at large, in this dispensation of Providence. Though we lament his death, we cannot be unconscious that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to prepare a suitable memorial for publication in the dental and medical journals.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Observer*; also a copy sent to the family of deceased.

(Signed,) JOHN ALLEN, Chairman.
J. G. AMBLER, Secretary.
Committee on Memorial—J. G. Ambler, John Allen, W. H. Atkinson, J. Parmley, S. Conk.

Dr. Hawes had been in practice in this City for over thirty-five years, occupying a position second to none. He was universally esteemed and respected. At his death he was sixty-four years of age. He died while on a visit to his native place, Wrentham, Mass., and leaves a wife, two sons, (both of whom follow his profession,) and two daughters.

THE TURN SOCIETIES' ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The annual Turn Fest of the Turn Societies, composing the New-York Turn District, was commenced yesterday at the Hall of the Bloomingdale Turn Verein, in West Forty-seventh street, and will be continued to-day by a reception at the Turn Hall, a procession by the different Turner associations, and a festival at the Lion Park, on One Hundred and Tenth street. The New-York Turn District is composed of the Turn Societies of New-York, Bloomingdale, Greenpoint, East New-York, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Harlem, New-Brooklyn, and Gowanus. The proceedings yesterday were inaugurated by an exhibition of Turner gymnastics at the Bloomingdale Turn Hall, which attracted a large attendance of spectators; and in the evening a concert was given at the hall of the New-York Turn Verein, in Fourth street, with prize declamations. Early this morning a procession will be formed by the different societies at the Bloomingdale Turn Hall. The procession will pass through Ninth avenue, Thirty-fifth street, Seventh avenue, Thirtieth street, and up Eighth avenue to the festival grounds. The festivities during the afternoon will consist of gymnastic exercises, prize shooting, and a parade by the Turner Cadets. After an award of prizes in the evening, there will be a display of fireworks, and a Summer night's festival and a ball will end the day's enjoyment.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN TAILOR.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Ernest Gausch, a tailor, committed suicide in an outhouse attached to No. 285 Avenue B. The unfortunate man was seventy-five years of age, and is supposed to have been laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time. He had been drinking very heavily for some weeks past. Yesterday morning he went into the yard, and shortly after the inmates of the house were startled by hearing the report of a pistol, and going out, found the old man dead, with a bullet-hole through his head and a revolver by his side, one chamber being empty. Coroner Croker was notified, and will hold an inquest.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday about 4:15 P. M., as Mr. Alfred Saxby, residing at the corner of Third avenue and Tenth street, Brooklyn, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Henderson, was driving through Union street, his horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Saxby jumped out when near Eighth street and received a fracture of the skull, which caused his death in about five minutes. Mr. Henderson remained in the wagon, and finally succeeded in stopping the animal before any further damage was done.

CORONER'S CASES.

Ann Scott, aged twenty-eight years, of No. 241 West Twenty-second street, died suddenly yesterday....Hugh Flannagan, aged forty-three years, of No. 613 Water street, fell unconscious yesterday at Pier No. 12 East River. He died before medical aid could be procured....William Killan, aged ten months, of No. 191 Avenue B, died yesterday from Summer complaint.

A BAVARIAN FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Association of Bavarians of this City, a national Bavarian festival will be inaugurated at the Harlem River Park, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, to-day, for which arrangements have been made on an extensive scale. The festival will be continued for three days. Early in the morning a procession [illegible] side. The procession will be composed of nine divisions, and will include a number of allegorical and historical representations of eminent characters in costumes. After a procession through the Bowery, Canal street, Orchard street, and other thoroughfares of the east side there will be a review at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The company will assemble at the grounds at 1 o'clock.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MORE STATEMENTS TO COME—TILTON AND MOULTON READY TO SPEAK AGAIN.

Nothing of interest transpired yesterday in relation to the Beecher-Tilton controversy. Since the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church opened the inquiry, which was practically brought to a close on Friday evening, there has not been a quieter Sabbath in Brooklyn. The members of the committee, though not yet formally discharged by the Examining Committee, have virtually concluded their labors, and their movements no longer attract attention. The only remaining duty that now devolves on them is in relation to the publication of the evidence taken during the investigation. Whether they may decide upon giving it to the public in a pamphlet complete from the stenographer's notes, or publish it in a condensed form, or suppress the unpublished portion of it altogether, is a matter of very little public interest at present. Most of the members will leave the city in a few days to spend their vacation. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton were silent yesterday on the subject of the controversy. Mr. Tilton's statement, which is a very lengthy document, is ready for publication, but he prefers having Mr. Moulton to come forward with his defense of his own character first. This will be ready in a day or two, so that it is probable both documents will be presented to the public during the present week. So far as the congregation of Plymouth Church is concerned, however, the consideration of the case has terminated. The report adopted on Friday evening has in their estimation conclusively established the innocence of their Pastor, and nothing that can now be published in relation to the case will shake their determination to support him. Dr. Robinson, of Troy, assisted by Rev. Mr. Halliday, officiated at the morning and evening services yesterday, and occupied the pulpit on both occasions. In offering prayer he briefly referred to the recent trouble of the Church, and the heavy weight of affliction which had fallen upon the Pastor. He gave thanks that the storm had now safely passed away, and trusted that the venerated Pastor of the Church would return with increased vigor to continue his labors for the welfare of the congregation. Out of all this trouble, God, he said, would work His own glory. He gave thanks that the Pastor had been vindicated from the aspersions made against his character, and said that "whom God loveth He chasteneth." At the evening services he preached from the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, second chapter, ninth verse: "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love Him."

BEECHER AT THE TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

TWIN MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug. 30.—More than 1,000 people assembled this morning to hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preach. Special trains were run over the railroad from Lancaster and the Fabyan House, while hundreds came by coaches and private conveyances from the mountain hotels and surrounding country. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Beecher entered the parlor, and took a seat on the platform. The spacious room was filled to its utmost capacity. Services were opened by singing the hymn commencing "High as the heavens are raised above the ground we tread." Taking as his text the fourth and fifth verses of the twelfth chapter of Romans, Mr. Beecher commanded the closest attention of his audience for an hour or more, dwelling at some length upon the subject of Christian unity as against a unity of the mere outward forms of religion. Too much thought and attention has been given to the external matters of Christian organization, to the detriment and neglect of their growth in spiritual unity. Men are so differently constituted that it is an impossibility for them to unite in a common religious belief. It is the part of true Christianity to exercise sympathy and love toward all mankind, no less to the criminal and outcast than the upright. As the parent prefers the comfort and welfare of the offspring to its own, so man should desire the welfare of his fellow-man. We should not let our abhorrence of crime and immorality destroy our sympathy for the criminal and ungodly.

At the close of the services a collection was taken for the benefit of a poor widow, living in the vicinity of the Twin Mountain House, who was left by the death of her husband with a mortgaged farm and a large family of children. The sermon was pronounced one of Mr. Beecher's most successful efforts.

TWO ITALIANS FATALLY STABBED.

THE RESULT OF A FOOLISH ROW IN CROSBY STREET.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last night word was brought to the Fourteenth Precinct Station that a terrible row was in progress among some Italians in the rear of No. 45 Crosby street. Several officers were sent around to the scene, but by the time of their arrival the fight had ended. They learned, however, that two men had been seriously stabbed, and they arrested several men found in the house. Stretchers were procured, and the wounded men taken to the station-house and the Police Surgeon telegraphed for. On his arrival he found that the wounds were very serious, and ordered the immediate removal of the men to Bellevue Hospital. From what could be learned of the affair, it appears that Jos. Falino, aged twenty-three years, of No. 43 Crosby street, and Paulo Supearino, aged twenty-five years, of Marion street, near Spring, became engaged in an altercation with Francisco Syasbestian and James Costa. During the affray Falino was stabbed in the abdomen by Syasbestian, and Supearino was stabbed in the region of the heart by Costa.

Very little could be elicited from the prisoners or their friends, all claiming that they did not know anything about the stabbing, although Syasbestian was identified as one of the men who used a knife during the row. It appears that the latter was sitting at a table drawing up an agreement, as he proposed lending a man $50 this week. Several of his companions who were in the room kept teasing him about the way in which he was writing the agreement which made him very angry, and he got up and left the room, going into the yard. The rest followed him into the yard and continued teasing him, when he struck Falino, which led to a general row among them. The physicians have but little hopes of the recovery of either of the men, as the wounds are very deep in both cases. The prisoners are locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

A PLEASANT DAY IN THE PARK.

The appearance of Central Park yesterday presented the best of proof that the pent-up thousands, for whom that popular resort is at once Saratoga and Long Branch combined, are determined to make the most of its attractions before the changeable weather of the coming month sets in. The first evidences of Autumn's approach were visible in the foliage which skirts the lake and its immediate neighborhood. The day was delightful. Hot for a few hours in the open sunshine, it was cool and pleasant as could be desired in the shade. On the surface of the lake a number of merry boating parties disported themselves, while the mall and the ramble were crowded with throngs of well-dressed promenaders of all ages and classes. The play-ground, of course, the little folks had all to themselves, and, judging from their appearance, enjoyed the few hours' allowance of fresh air and sunshine as much, if not more, than their elders. Owing to the absence of the great majority of turfites and patrons of the road the display of horseflesh and fine turnouts was, in a measure, limited. Still there were enough of these visible to show that not quite all the world was out of town. The weather was all that could be desired, the warmth of the atmosphere being agreeably alternated at intervals by refreshing breezes from the west and north-west.

JERSEY RIOTERS STONING THE POLICE.

A crowd of young roughs, known as the "Dolly Varden Association," hailing from the slums of Morgan street and the old Sixth Ward of Jersey City, held a picnic on Saturday night at Shackleton's Atlantic Garden, in Second street, near the foot of the hill, in Hoboken. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance commenced which resulted in a general fight. Word was sent to Police Head-quarters, when Roundsman Hays, with Officers Kivlen, Hourigan, Kerrigan, Carroll, and Eckel drove the ruffians from the garden. After getting into the street an attack was made on the Police, and stones were hurled in all directions. The Police used their clubs with good effect, and succeeded in driving the rioters from Second to Grove street, where they broke and fled. They succeeded in capturing six of the gang, who gave the names of John French, Wm. Reilly, Wm. Ryan, Charles Etchen, James Kelly, and James Gedney. These were committed to the cells to await examination. During the battle several of the officers were injured, Roundsman Hayes being struck in the body with a stone, and Officer Hourigan sustaining a scalp wound from a stone. Some of the rioters were severely clubbed. The Dolly Varden Association formerly held Saturday evening festivals at Mount Pleasant Park, but their proceedings were so disgraceful that the Police of Jersey City put an end to them.

LOOKING FOR A DEFAULTER.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a dispatch from W. L. Penton, Chief of Police at Montreal, asking him to arrest Francis Snowball, a defaulter in a large amount. He was Treasurer of a commercial agency at Montreal, is an Englishman, and it was thought would come here and take the steamer for England. The Police were notified, and are looking for Snowball, [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At 3 P. M. yesterday the awning of Samuel Friedman, at No. 1 Division street, accidentally caught fire, causing a damage of $80.

At 1:15 A. M. Ellen Howard, aged twenty-eight years, was found insensible at Bowery and Fifth street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

William Somber, aged thirteen years, of Sixty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, was drowned yesterday while bathing at the foot of Fifty-second street.

A leak in the gas-pipe in the front window of the grocery store No. 541 Ninth avenue, caused a fire in the window, which was extinguished after causing a damage of $200.

Miss Louise Henderson, who is under engagement to the Union Square Theatre for the approaching season, was among the passengers by the City of Richmond, at this port, yesterday. Mr. W. H. Beckett, the well-known comedian of Wallack's Theatre, arrived by the same steamer.

Four steamers are now run each week by the Great Southern Freight and Passage Line from this City for Savannah, Ga., the Florida ports, and the South and South-west. The steamers connect with the Central Railroad of Georgia and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and have unusual passenger accommodations.

The investigation instituted by Coroner Croker into the reported case of alleged malpractice at No. 173 East Broadway, does not promise any additional developments. Neither the child said to have been born nor the mother who was reported to have died could be found. The arrest of Mrs. Rosner has been ordered, however.

BROOKLYN.

A slight fire occurred in the second story of the premises, No. 857 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Charles Hart, causing a damage of $100. Insurance not ascertained.

Patrick McGowan, aged twenty-two years, was arrested on Saturday evening for maliciously breaking a window in his father's residence, No. 337 Degraw street. He was held for examination.

John McCue, residing at No. 68 Poplar street, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Curran, of the First Precinct, charged with stealing a coat, valued at $12, from the store of Thomas Ludington, No. 226 Pearl street.

Mrs. Annie Meyer, residing at the corner of William and Frankfort streets, New-York, was taken with a fit in Marion street, Brooklyn, Saturday evening. She was attended by Surgeon Randolph, and removed to her home.

Henry Ward, residing in Hudson avenue, was arrested by Officer Delehanty, of the Fourth Precinct, while in the act of robbing a candy manufactory in Atlantic, near Franklin avenue, having broken through the rear window. He was locked up for trial.

John Flood, aged twenty-two years, residing at the corner of East New-York avenue and Williams street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday evening by shooting himself in the head. He was formerly a driver employed at the House of the Good Shepherd.

James Blake, a vagrant, was arrested by Officer Henry, of the Tenth Precinct, on Saturday evening, in a new building in Seventh avenue, having in his possession a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise which he could not satisfactorily account for. He was held for examination.

Michael Dowd and Henry Williamson became involved in a quarrel in a saloon kept by the former, at No. 127 Third street, during which Dowd shot Williamson in the right shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. Dowd was arrested and held for trial, and the wounded man was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

The Jamesport camp-meeting will continue until Wednesday. It has been well attended so far.

Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, with two of his daughters, is visiting Shelter Island, the guests of Prof. Horsford.

The new church edifice in course of construction for the Methodists of Jamaica is now near completion, and will probably be dedicated about the 23d of September. It is one of the largest church buildings on the island.

The apple crop on the island this year is very abundant, and the fruit is of excellent quality. There is much complaint among the farmers that excursionists rob their orchards, many of them carrying away apples by the carpet-bag full.

The Democratic County Convention for Suffolk County, to elect three delegates to represent the county in the State Convention at Syracuse on the 16th of September, is called to meet at the Court-house in Riverhead on Monday, Sept. 14, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The Suffolk County Teachers' Institute commences its two week's session at Riverhead to-day. The exercises will be conducted by Prof. H. C. Northam, of Martinsburg, N. Y., assisted by Miss Charlotte D. Himes, of Oswego. The Teachers' Association of Suffolk County will commence their semi-annual session at the Court-house in the same place to-morrow evening, to continue on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held at the fair grounds, Mineola, on Saturday. Active preparations are being made for the thirty-third annual exhibition, which will take place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October. The new grand stand has been completed, with a permanent wooden roof. A large number of additional stalls for horses have been constructed, and the track has been re-arranged and put in excellent order.

STATEN ISLAND.

An immediate extension of the Shore Railroad from West Brighton to Mariner's Harbor, is proposed.

A camp-meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was opened on Saturday morning at Winant's Grove, on the Morning Star road, town of Northfield, and will continue for ten days. The Bleecker Street Colored Methodist Church of this City, has charge of the meeting, and Rev. H. M. Wilson, of Brooklyn, conducts the services.

Somebody, despairing of action to enforce the ordinances on the part of the authorities of the village of Edgewater, made a private raid upon the host of dogs running at large in the streets of that village on Friday night, with poison, and on Saturday great numbers were found dead in the streets, and removed by the Village Marshal. The same experiment, with a like result, was tried on Saturday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. J. F. Tuttle, President of Wabash College, Ind., preached in the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, yesterday.

The total valuation of public-school property in Orange is $100,000, and the amount issued for the support of the schools is about $12,000.

The corner stone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Academy, corner Washington and Bleeker streets, Newark, will be laid on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 13.

On Saturday night, Capt. McHorney made a raid on a gambling establishment kept by John Brown, alias "Stoney Brown" opposite Police Head-quarters, Jersey City, and arrested the proprietor and two assistants.

James Sylvester, aged five years, while playing on the Central Railroad bridge at Communipaw, Jersey City, on Saturday night, fell through an opening between the railing and was precipitated on the railroad track below, a distance of nearly thirty feet, sustaining fatal injuries.

The Newark Methodist Conference Centenary Collegiate Institute, just completed at Hackettstown, will be dedicated with appropriate services on Wednesday, Sept. 9. Bishop Janes will preach the dedication sermon. Gov. Parker, Chancellor Runyon, Judge Depue, Dr. J. F. Hurst, Dr. Sims, Rev. Dr. Whitney, Rev. J. R. Bryan, Rev. J. M. Tuttle, and others will deliver addresses.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Mr. B. Kiralfy, one of the Kiralfy troupe of performers, called at the Central Office yesterday, and reported that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $350, a ring likeness, a locket, pen and pencil, and about $60 in money. He said that he was stopping at the Maltby House, in Great Jones street, and that his room was entered during the night by the thief.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop John F. Young, of Florida, is at the Coleman House.

Edwin L. Stant[illegible] Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. E. F. Winslow, of St. Louis, and Capt. Mist, of the British Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A WATCHMAN'S OVER-READY PISTOL.

Last night some boys were playing at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, among them James Tobin, aged eleven years, of Sixtieth street and First avenue. They were ordered away several times by Francis Thomas, a watchman in the brewery on Fifty-ninth street, [illegible] young Tobin's arm. The wounded youth was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, and Thomas was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

A WOMAN'S ANGER.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a German woman named Alice Soufke was committed to the Hudson County Jail, by Recorder Morgan, of the town of Union, to await the result of injuries she had inflicted upon Mrs. Margaret Michel. The women are neighbors, and some dispute arising between them about 5 o'clock that afternoon, Mrs. Soufke, it is alleged, dealt Mrs. Michel a powerful blow in the face with her fist, felling her to the ground. Her head came in violent contact with the curb-stone, and she was taken to her home insensible. Later in the evening the arrest was made at the instance of the husband, Solon Michel, who made affidavit that he believed the injuries were of a fatal character.

AN INTERRUPTED BURGLARY.

James Davis, of No. 110 Cherry street, and James Hogan, of No. 16 Roosevelt street, were arrested on Saturday night last for an attempt to break into the brewery of Mr. Gottsberger, No. 82 New-Bowery. They were discovered by Roundsman Platt, of the Fourth Precinct, who, with the assistance of an officer, secured them. Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, held them, yesterday, to answer in default of $2,000.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Dr. Fordyce Barker, C. A. Seward, Capt. Mist, R. N., Miss Louise Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Frederick A. Schwab, Dr. A. Ruppaner, M. M. Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Beckett, Henry Morford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thurston, Charles Adams, W. N. King, Mrs. M. Morrison and child, Miss Efford, Mrs. M. M. Brantley, Miss A. M. Brantley, Mrs. R. Lafferty, Mrs. J. McKeay, W. P. Rooney, Mr. Quance, Mrs. T. D. Vaill, Miss Mary Vaill, Miss Annie Vaill, Miss M. K. Vaill, Miss Malkin, Miss R. A. Challenger, J. W. Redfern, Henry H. Hay, W. T. Thorne, Miss Louisa Soler, Mrs. J. T. Davies and infant, Wm. Meagher, W. H. Miller, Mr. Lindsay, Walter McCowatt, M. Pattison, Wm. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown, child, and two infants, T. Wood, P. Higgins, Rev. H. S. McMurdie, C. F. Cronin, J. Gall, Miss Meany and child, Theodore A. Sydney, Rev. Chas. Dancer, Thos. Galligan, Jas. P. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. John P. P. Peck, Master R. M. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dobbie, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Slevin, William Warren, Rev. M. O'Donoghue, Thos. Lewis, Mr. Swan, Mrs. Hibbert, John Merrick, Miss Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Weathered, Mr. Craig, Master Craig, Mrs. Roelosson and maid, Mr. and Mrs. William Grove, Mrs. D. E. Buel, Miss Jessie D. Carr, V. Mauger, Miss Louise Mauger, C. B. Judd, Thos. W. Valentine, Geo. W. Smith, J. A. Nichols, J. M. McCormack, A. A. Paton, F. M. Townshend, J. W. Boteler, Franklin Philp, Michael O'Neill and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Bonner, Miss Fanny Duff, B. Willis, Mrs. W. W. Willis, Miss Edith Willis, Miss Lilian Willis, Mr. Efford, Rev. and Mrs. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Davidson, Miss Alice B. Davidson, Miss Edith Davidson, B. Ainsworth, W. M. Bunn, Isaac L. Street, Geo. W. King, Mr. Smalley, D. W. Fitton, S. D. Fitton, James R. Wylie, M. Cowell, G. F. Williams, J. H. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williamson, Miss N. A. Hield, Miss Amy Anderson, Michael Hanley, Thos. D. Butler, N. Mulligan, Thos. Irwin, Martin Fuchs, F. X. Mesner, John Paterson, T. J. Toedt, Charles B. Young, Philip Bernoss, A. A. Lumley, T. Fitzpatrick, Nicklas Nilson, John Richards, F. B. Lawson, John Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. James Kingon, Miss Catherine Wilhelm, Mrs. Mesner, Miss Kate Jolly, Edwin Marrack, Mr. and Mrs. G. Murendes, Mr. and Mrs. Jer. Hicks, Miss Emily Starkey and servant, R. Trask, R. Pitman, Rev. A. T. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Whitehouse, J. M. Machar, Jas. Hanna.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Miss R. MacAllister, Miss Lucy Blake, Miss Lizzie Davis, Miss C. Black, Miss Ida Cass, J. J. Reford, Mrs. J. J. Reford, Mrs. Geo. J. Miller, Miss H. Miller, Miss G. Miller, P. Dutel, Mrs. P. Dutel, Miss M. Vignoiles, Master Geo. F. Dutel and nurse, Miss A. Stubenrach, C. S. Hough, P. M. Bronsonn, F. T. Hooley, G. W. Roberts, J. M. MacKibbon, S. D. Lane, Mrs. Mary Sherry, Mrs. Annie Redman, Henry D. Long, Henry Long, Albert L. Wilson, W. L. Flagg, R. W. Cooper and man servant, Miss E. J. Gray, H. C. Baldwin, Mr. Bernard, Don Jose Cevilla, John Alexander, Mrs. John Alexander, Master Alexander, Mr. Livermore, Mrs. J. B. Harris, Mrs. T. Gunston, A. Sexton, Mrs. Livermore, S. Goldberg, S. Jessurum, C. S. Farrar, James Muir, Nathan Straus, Samuel Latham, Hector Hudson, J. D. Saumby, Alex. G. Chalmers, Jas. Denton, J. Allen Loomis, Rev. F. Evans, Mr. Gibson, J. Descombes, O'Neil Bayly, Mrs. O'Neil Bayly, S. P. Cowles, R. Fink, Mr. Harriot, Mrs. Morris, Miss C. Morris, Mrs. E. L. Norwood, Mrs. M. Stubenrach, Mr. Venchiarutti, Mrs. Venchiarutti and servant, C. J. Sturge, R. T. Shannon, Jr., A. S. Cass, H. A. Jones, Mrs. H. A. Jones, Miss J. V. Jones, Mr. Schaumkel, Dr. J. West, Mr. Tiff, J. Green, John Gray, L. H. Swett, Mr. Cavell, Miss Hill, T. H. Hinton, S. D. Baker, F. R. Honey, Mrs. F. R. Honey, John H. Gray, Master St. George Gray, John Priestman, Mrs. Priestman, John Brown, Master J. F. Brown, W. C. Benedict, G. S. Horner, John C. Devin, Mrs. John C. Devin, John Reed, Mrs. John Reed, W. B. Somerville, C. S. Seisel, Jules E. Schweizer, Jules Vinot, Wm. G. Caldwell, Mrs. Wm. G. Caldwell, I. Clark, J. Chipman, Miss M. Fisher, Rev. P. Cahill, Rev. J. Cahill, James Larkin, Mrs. James Larkin, Miss Kate Larkin, T. T. Odell, L. Malvern, Mrs. L. Malvern, S. F. Emmons, A. B. Emmons, Chas. H. Keane, J. A. Sweeny, Albert Michelsberg, R. D. Murray, Dr. D. Milliken, F. W. Harrold, W. M. Clarke, Edw. Adams, D. MacPherson, John Roberts, L. Freedenberg, W. H. Power, Mr. Weir, H. T. Pratt, Edward Gwyer, J. P. Cummins, A. I. George.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mr. Strang and lady, Mrs. J. C. Cowles, Mrs. Rabe, Miss E. Hodge, Mrs. Stoddart, Miss M. Stoddart, John McLean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, Mrs. McLean and seven children, Miss F. Flood, Mrs. Atchison and child, Mrs. Brew and child, Mr. Mann and lady, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Miss E. Keith, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Grem, Mr. Bordet and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, C. S. Stone and lady, O. Judd, wife, and two children, Miss Sarah Judd, Mrs. Hammond and nine children, Miss A. Hammond, Mrs. Exton, Mr. and Mrs. Tray, Mrs. Collinson, Miss Collinson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Thuslby, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Meeken, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Kerfoot, Mr. Judd, Mr. Delacdut, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Silver, Mr. Davis, Mr. West, Mr. Browning, Mr. Janes, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Watson, Mr. Levi, Mr. Russell, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Brice, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Cusack, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Ray, Mr. Unowins, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Day, Mr. Ray, Mr. McAdams, Mr. Day, Mr. Fagnani, Mr. McClure, Mr. Miller, Mr. Miller, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Tugwell.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. White and son, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Cornell, S. Stern, wife, infant, and nurse, Mrs. G. M. Sorrell, Mrs. C. Du Bignon and son, F. F. Bussell, wife, and son, Mrs. M. Slager, Miss S. Slager, Miss R. Slager, Miss B. Slager, Miss Lindenstreth, F. Reessack, W. Everett, R. A. Hayles, P. Lindenstreth, C. M. Cunningham, F. G. Du Bignon, S. N. Boughton, G. W. Allen, J. Gording, B. B. Bailey, W. B. Johnson, H. E. Englehart, E. Crine, H. M. Kibbe, H. G. Lamar, J. Baratier, L. M. Cornell, C. A. Hayles, J. R. Stratford, George S. O'Brien, S. Norman, and six in steerage.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—E. C. Flinout, N. Sawory, Mrs. Parmlenter, George Darling, Lieut. Pernson, U. S. A.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:26 | Sun sets.....6:35 | Moon rises..8:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:19 | Gov.Island.11:08 | Hell Gate..12:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Aug. 30.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Aug. 20, via Queenstown 21st., with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Aug. 29,140 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 1,229 passengers to J. G. Dale. Aug. 25, lat. 46 14 N., lon. 42 48 W., passed ship Pactolus, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow July 6, Lisbon 14th, Genoa 23d, Marseilles 28th, Mentone 29th, Leghorn Aug. 1, Naples 4th, Messina 6th, Palermo 8th, Gibraltar 13th, and Cadiz 15th, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug. 22, lat. 41 18 N., lon. 38 39 W., passed bark Annie Parker, bound E; 29th, off Montauk, ship Astronom. (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York.

Steam-ship the Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Aug. 19 via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 444 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Aug. 13, via Boston 29th, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Aug. 28th, 4 A. M., twenty-five miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship City of New-York bound south.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Aug. 22 via south-west pass, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Aug. 22, via Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory. Had strong N. E. winds in the Gulf.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Aug. 27, with produce and passengers, A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Sea King, Thompson, of and from Barrow, Eng., 49 ds., with steel rails to Charles Congreve & Son—vessel to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Bark Aurelie, (Br.,) Gadeia, Point a Pitre 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Jennie Cobb, (of Boston,) Small, Key West 15 ds., with sugar to Benner & Pinckney—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Bark Carlotta Fanny, (Aust.,) Massich, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar July 20.

Bark Johanne, (Norw.,) Muller, Rotterdam 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Lochee, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Liverpool June 29, via Sydney, C. B. ——, in ballast to master.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, (of Rockland, Me.,) Spaulding, Sydney, N. S. W., 117 ds. with Wool to order, vessel to J. S. Ingraham. Passed Cape Horn June 28, and crossed the Equator Aug. 1, in lon. 38 W.

Bark Columbus, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Grimsby 50 ds., with empty barrels to Hermann Koop & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig St. Elmo, (Br.,) Caffra, Point a Pitre 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable—vessel to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Schr. Howard Holder, (of St. John, N. B.,) Holder, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. James W. Boyle, Benjamin, Virginia.

Schr. Washington, Berry, Brunswick, Ga., 15 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Kent, Newport.

Schr. Jennie Rodgers, Rodgers, Providence.

Schr. William Flint, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Carroll, Forsyth, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Macartby, Norwich.

Schr. Sandy Point, Rockett, Boston.

Schr. Geo. A. Hayden, Greene, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Small, Tice, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Weaver, Gladding, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. T. Cohn, Springer, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Howard, Waite, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Irwin, Johnson, Newport, for Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—Arr. steamers [illegible] John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington; F. W. Brune, from New-York; schrs. Addie Blaisdell, from Boston; Warren Sawyer, from Boston; J. S. Williams, from New-York.

Cld. steamer Martha Stevens, for New-York; barks Nordkyn, for Bremen; Jenny Queirolo, for Tralee, Ireland; schrs. R. J. Pickup, for Edenton, N. C.; D. J. Martin, for Queensbridge, N. J.; Seabird, for Philadelphia; A. M. Bird, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Albert H. Waite, Marcia S. Lewis, Western Star, and Stephen Davol, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Potomac, for Liverpool; b[illegible] Lagenseren, for Havre; Sues and Virginia, for Cork; brigs Potomac, for Demerara; Antonio Maria, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. Steamers Wm. Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; and Manhattan (U. S.), Gabrilson, from New-York.

Cld. on the 29th. Schrs. Maggie A. Fisk, Wixon, for Baltimore; Henry Norwell, Burgess, for Baltimore.

Sld. Strs. Norman, Worcester, Flag, and Neptune. Bark Roebuck, for Samos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Arr. steamer Columbia, from New-York. Sld. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Mercedita, from Boston; bark T. K. Weldon, from Rotterdam; bark Helen Campbell, from London.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Emily B. Louder, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Sully and General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 29.—Cld. schrs. Martha Maria, for Barbados; Wm. A. Gibson, for St. John, N. B.; Mary S. Bradshaw, for Savannah; Isola, for Round Pond, Me.; J. M. Broomall, for Boston; A. H. Edwards, for Boston; C. Kienzle, for Cambridgeport; Mary Weaver, for Cambridgeport; Joseph Hoy, for Cohasset; Hattie Perry, for New-Bedford; Surge, for Norwich; Sunbeam, for Norwich; W. Bement, for Providence; Ann Twill, for Petersburg; J. B. Johnson, for Richmond; Rose McDevitt, for Richmond; Alexander, for Washington.

Arr. steamer Mary C., from Richmond, Va.; brigs Insulan, from London; Ida, from Demerara.

Arr. 30th, ship Hercules, from Liverpool; steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York; bark Karnak, from London; schr. Brutus, from Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The British steamer Mikado, from Sydney, arr. here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Arr., last night, schr. M. B. Miller, Montgomery, from Portsmouth.

Arr. to-day, steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 29, 35 miles S. of Sandy Hook, bark Rainbow, (whaler,) of and for New-Bedford, 46 months out, and 85 ds. from Bay of Islands, N. Z., by Capt. Hazard, of tug-boat Cyclops.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 30.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Aug. 19, arr. here to-day and proceeded to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The Allan steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec Aug. 21, arr. out to-day.

WHOLESALE
AUTUMN, 1874.
SHAWLS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have open and are receiving daily a LARGE VARIETY
Foreign and Domestic
SHAWLS,
Embracing NOVELTIES of the MOST ELEGANT DESIGN and FINISH.
SPECIALTIES IN
French Broche Shawls,
SMALL, MEDIUM, and OPEN CENTER and STRIPED LONG AND SQUARE.
Imitation India Shawls.
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS, EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN, and at PRICES LOWER than ever offered.
Black Merino Shawls
and Cashmere Shawls,
LONG and SQUARE, WOOL AND SILK FRINGES, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Fancy Wool Shawls,
English, Scotch, German, &c.
A GREAT VARIETY, including the NEWEST productions
Grand Duchesse, Castiglione,
Moscow, Anglo-Indian,
Livonia, Hymalayan,
Versailles, Leonore, Byron,
Clairette, Cordillieu, &c., &c.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Traveling Shawls,
IN FINE VARIETY.
Roman Striped Shawls.
Misses' Scotch Wool Handkerchiefs,
35-inch, 40-inch, 45-inch, 54-inch, and 54 and 108-inch. Medium and fine qualities.
REAL INDIA
SHAWLS.
The SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers is invited to their stock of
Real India Shawls.
BARGAINS from the late
London Trade Sales,
Offered at prices VERY MUCH BELOW THE USUAL COST OF IMPORTATION.
CARRIAGE RUGS.
The LARGEST LINE of
Carriage and Traveling Rugs
Ever presented, including the LOWEST-PRICED GOODS, as well as the FINEST FABRICS in
Mohair, Lambs' Wool,
Plush, and Sealskin,
Among which are the
Central Park, Newport,
Riverside Park, President,
Saratoga, Cleveland,
Cambridge, Derby, and
Sandringham Rugs,
IN NEWEST AND RICHEST DESIGNS.
Domestic Shawls.
A full assortment of the FAVORITE MAKES in the LATEST DESIGNS.
Broadway, Chambers, & Reade Sts.

Silver
BRIDAL GIFTS
AT RETAIL BY
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS, ESTABLISHED 1831.
No. 1 BOND ST., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

WHOLESALE
AUTUMN, 1874.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Respectfully, announce that their
FIRST OPENING
OF
French and Domestic
PATTERN BONNETS
AND
NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
Tuesday, Sept. 1,
AT THEIR
Wholesale Millinery Rooms,
Fourth Floor, Accessible by Elevator.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CALHOUN, ROBBINS & CO
No. 410 Broadway,
call the attention of
WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS
to their complete assortment of
Fancy Goods
and
Trimmings,
of their own importation, selected especially for the
FALL TRADE,
COMPRISING A FULL LINE OF
BEADED TRIMMINGS AND POCKETS,
BEADED BELTS AND BELTING,
BEADED FRINGES AND ORNAMENTS,
BERGMANN'S ZEPHYR WORSTED,
LADIES' SILK TIES, &c., &c.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
MINERAL SPRING WATERS,
INTRODUCED IN 1862,
Excel all others, on account of their absolute purity, fine taste, and reliable composition. They contain none of the injurious [illegible]
CARL H. SCHULTZ, [illegible]

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c., No. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY AT LOW figures. [illegible] LIVINGSTON & [illegible], No. 4 Barclay st., New-York. (Astor House.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER [illegible] Surrogate of the County of [illegible] CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON [illegible] Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.
LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
CARLETON HUNT,
PETER BORLAND, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] New-York [illegible] of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH HUNT. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] WILLIAM WOOD, Executor. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] 115 and 119 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, [illegible] of February, 1874. ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] ANTHONY JONES, [illegible] ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] March, 1874. WM. T. MOORE, Administrator. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible]